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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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EFFECTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC EXPANSION ON DEVELOPING NATIONS EXAMINED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1-5

[Article by V. Polyakov: "U.S. Economic Expansion and Developing Nations"]

[Text] Plunder Under the Guise of Aid

The forms and methods of cooperation offered by the US and its partners to the newly-free states are little different from the plunder they were subjected to at the time of colonial dependence. It is no secret that the imperialist states had accumulated their national wealth largely through plundering other nations. That is why, Jawaharlal Nehru wrote, the capitalist countries "are striving not to change but to perpetuate the old order."

The United States has taken out vast quantities of agricultural raw materials, oil, copper, saltpetre, silver, tin, uranium ore and many other commodities from the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa for practically nothing. Parallel with this, the goods manufactured of these raw materials have been and are sold at high prices to the same states which had once possessed these mineral riches. The mechanism of plundering underdeveloped nations is convincingly substantiated w'th the rates of growth of the export prices of raw materials and manufactured goods. If the year 1970 is taken for 100 percent, the export prices of the products of the processing industry amounted to 105 percent in 1971, to 182 percent in 1975, and to 301 percent in 1980. At the same time, the commodity prices (compared to those of manufactured goods) grew as follows: 96 percent in 1971, 103 percent in 1975 and 102 percent in 1979. As a result of this price policy, the terms of trade have abruptly deteriorated for the developing countries.

What's more, the US monopolies which set these prices are doing everything possible to retain the commodity prices at the low level. Notably, when the 70s revealed a trend towards the growth of copper prices, the US corporations immediately flooded the market with their reserve copper and quickly pushed down the prices, leaving them at the level ensuring high profits for the monopolies.

In the period between 1969 and 1979, annual direct investments of the industrialized capitalist states in the newly-free countries went up from 3.3 billion dollars to 13.5 billion. Parallel with this, the total amount of profits taken out by Western transnational corporations from the developing states in 1979 alone

amounted to 15 billion dollars. In 1970-1977 the Western TNCs transferred 72.7 billion dollars worth of profits from their investments in the developing world. This sum was 1.3 times higher than the volume of added Western investments there over the same period.

Isn't this the reason why the US President, speaking in Cancun, appealed to the developing countries not to restrict the TNCs' activities on their territory, to respect the competence and functions of the International Monetary Fund, to provide a still freer access to the Latin American, Asian and African markets for the Western states, not to oppose private enterprise and to give up the support of the public sector.

The United States sees the activities of transnational corporations also as a way for asserting its political domination in the developing countries and for submitting their foreign policy to its own interests. As aptly noted in this connection by progressive Swedish economist N. Girvan, the influential Western circles favour only such a reshaping of international relations under which "certain third-world countries could be admitted as more obedient 'children' to the family where full and unshared control is in the hands of a limited elite of powerful transnational corporations."

The corporations, in alliance with the US administration, are prepared to attain this goal by any means, including the use of terror against those who resist their expansionist policy. For this purpose, the US press reports, they are setting up subversive para-military groups and are hiring and arming stool-pigeons. Along with the CIA, terrorist actions are sponsored by the corporations operating on the territory of Latin American and other states. They net multi-billion profits here and are anxious to perpetuate the domination of North American monopolies over whole regions of the globe. Transnational corporations have not only turned into gigantic economic entities, but into a major political force in the international arena, challenging the sovereignty of many national states.

Social Consequences of Expansionism

The economic expansion of the US and its allies in the developing world has precipitated gruesome social consequences there. Crippling state loans and credits granted by the International Monetary Fund, unequal trade terms, the arms race imposed upon the developing states, and the endless obstacles to the development of their industries raised by US monopolies have pushed their external debt to staggering proportions. It now approaches the 600 billion dollars mark. The developing states have to pay up to 75 billion dollars every year in interest alone to the US and other lenders. This happens at a time when 58 percent of the people in developing countries have a per capita national income of less than 200 dollars a year, or dozens of times lower than in the US. Speaking at a session of the non-aligned nations, Fidel Castro said that 570 million of people in the developing countries were suffering from under-nourishment and 25 million children were dying before reaching the age of ten. The number of unemployed there exceeds 1 billion.

The anxiety and worries of the newly-free states are quite understandable. Their striving for a radical restructuring of international economic relations which would be based on equality in trade, more effective aid in promoting their economic development and in stimulating their national economic programmes, equal participation in the work of international financial organizations, including the distribution of monetary funds by the latter, is only natural. The US, Britain and other industrialized capitalist nations, however, object to these principles which are vitally important for the newly-free states, thereby obstructing their economic development.

Aid Welcomed by All Nations

The USSR stands for aid to the newly-free states, which would promote the assertion of their political and economic independence and the uplift of their people's culture and well-being.

This line was reflected in the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. One of these decisions runs as follows:

"To develop, on a long-term and equal basis, mutually beneficial trade and the all-round economic, scientific, technical and other ties of the Soviet Union with the developing countries. To continue rendering economic and technical assistance to these countries in the construction of industrial enterprises and power, agricultural and other projects conducive to strengthening their economic and political independence."

Bourgeois propaganda suppresses the concrete facts of the USSR's disinterested economic aid to the newly-free states. There were practically no publications in the US economic press recently, featuring the efforts of the USSR and other CMEA member-states in the establishment of modern industries in developing countries. Meanwhile, it was convincingly illustrated in a report of the CMEA Secretariat, recently circulated in the UN, how valuable the cooperation with the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was for the countries which had embarked upon the road of independence.

As many as 680 modern works had been built in developing countries with Soviet assistance by January 1, 1981. These include works producing:

electric power (aggregate capacity)	-	7.4 million tons
pig iron (" ")	-	10.7 million tons
steel (" ")	-	9.7 million tons
rolled metal (" ")	-	7.5 million tons
iron ore (" ")	-	13.0 million tons
oil (" ")	-	11.6 million tons
coal (" ")	-	4.8 million tons

All these hundreds of projects do not belong to the Soviet Union but are the national property of these or other countries, serving the interests of their own people. The projects built with the assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries have helped a number of newly-free states discontinue the import of vital commodities and goods and turn into their exporters.

One could quote many other examples. These would serve to reaffirm the fact that the Soviet stand with respect to the establishment of a new economic order is really positive and meets the demands and needs of the developing countries. The newly-free countries see the USSR as a country which assists them in gaining economic independence. On the other hand, the US and other industrialized capitalist nations continue the imperialist policy of plundering the developing states and of appropriating their national resources under the guise of aid.

(Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta No. 49. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/39

AIMS OF PRC'S AID TO THIRD WORLD VIEWED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Article by B. Barakhta: "Help Peking Style"]

[Text] Peking has lately intensified its foreign political ties with developing countries. Last August Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang made a tour of the ASEAN countries and China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited a number of Latin American states. Less than three months later the Chinese foreign minister has embarked upon a new overseas trip--to Africa. Wherever Peking's emissaries went, they lashed out at the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries, criticising Soviet economic assistance to the developing world.

At the same time, the Chinese mass media have launched a propaganda campaign slandering the Soviet Union's friendly aid to the developing nations.

The Chinese propagandists claim that the threat to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to the sovereignty and economic independence of the developing countries there came from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rather than from imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The Chinese officials promise the developing countries generous economic and other aid in return for a pro-Peking policy. In practice, however, as soon as any country adopts such a policy, the Peking leaders forget their clamorous assurances of their readiness to provide "vast, extremely efficient and disinterested aid."

In 1970 China gave an undertaking to provide aid worth a total of more than 800 million dollars, whereas in 1974 and 1975 it allocated less than 300 million dollars for these purposes. At present the value of Chinese aid to the developing countries fluctuates between 200 and 250 million dollars a year.

This duplicitous policy is not the only cause of concern aroused in the developing countries by the boastful pronouncements of Peking's emissaries. Chinese aid is characterised by economic efficiency, long delays in granting credits, the slow rate of construction of projects and poor quality of goods. In the last few years Peking has completed a little more than 130 out of the planned 500 overseas projects.

Seeking to achieve maximum political and propagandist effect, Peking concentrates its aid on small projects in the light industry, which do not require vast investments and pay off quickly. The Chinese leaders use every pretext to avoid building factories for the production of goods that might compete with traditional Chinese exports.

The Tazara Railway which links Tanzania and Zambia is a good example of the true character of Chinese aid. Six years ago Chinese propaganda presented the project as "a model of Chinese-African friendship and fruitful co-operation," whereas now, according to the magazine *Afrique-Asie*, the Railway's days are numbered. When the 450-million dollar project was completed it proved to be absolutely unoperative. Some 600 accidents took place on the railway during the first two years after its completion, and in April 1980 all traffic was halted on it.

The aims of the Peking policy are obvious. China is seeking to divide various national liberation movements, sow suspicion in the newly-independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America about the foreign policy pursued by the socialist countries, and forge an anti-Soviet front that would be controlled by the Peking hegemonists. The policy pursued by the Chinese leaders is designed in effect to make the developing nations easy prey for imperialism and neo-colonialism.

(*Pravda*, December 17. Abridged.)

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U.S., SOUTH AFRICAN INTERVENTION IN ANGOLA CONDEMNED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Patriots Cannot Be Broken"]

[Text] "South African interventionists who invaded Southern regions of Angola are scaling up the aggression," Valery Volkov writes in Pravda. He reports that following fierce fighting against superior forces of the enemy the units of the Popular Army for the Liberation of Angola had to leave the city of Onjivo, the settlement of Mongua and some other populated centers. During combat operations the racists are using toxic gases alongside conventional weapons.

"Expressing concern over the explosive situation around Angola, the African public draw attention to the fact that as the intervention in Southern Angola escalates, the agents of the U.S. and Pretoria are getting ready to start combat operations in the North of the country," Valery Volkov writes. "For that purpose the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, special services of South Africa and some Western countries have knocked together the so-called "military council of resistance" on the basis of the totally bankrupt anti-Angolan puppet grouping FNIA.

"Thugs trained by U.S., Israeli and Egyptian instructors can at any moment invade Northern regions of Angola, according to a statement circulated by the Angolan News Agency," the article says.

"If one takes into account the fact that the coordination of all actions of the Angolan counter-revolution has been 'entrusted' to the UNITA ringleader and paid CIA agent Savimbi the conclusion prompts itself that South Africa and the USA are trying to set up a single center for destabilising the Angolan state."

Condemning aggressive plans of the United States, South African racists and their henchmen in respect of Angola, the world public demands an end to interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign state," Valery Volkov writes in conclusion. "It is high time for the enemies of the Angolan people to understand that neither punitive operations nor actions of puppets can break the will of the fighters for national liberation."

(Pravda. January 2, 1982. Summary)
Translated by TASS

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INTERNATIONAL

USE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 22, Nov 81 pp 30-32

[Article by Colonel P. Tarutta: "The Difficult Path of the Afghan Revolution"]

[Text] Long-standing, firm bonds of friendship link the peoples of two neighboring countries, the USSR and Afghanistan. They originated in the terrible year 1919 when both Afghanistan and the young Republic of the Soviets exerted every effort to defend with arms their freedom and independence, their right to build their own lives as they saw fit and not by mandate of foreign conquerors.

In May 1919 in a telegram to V. I. Lenin the leaders of Afghanistan expressed complete trust in the policies of Soviet Russia and mentioned "the urgent need to declare unity and friendship." The reply, signed by V. I. Lenin and M. I. Kalinin, expressed the readiness to exchange embassies immediately.

The moral and material support of Soviet Russia helped the Afghan nation to defend its independence. New equal relations between the USSR and Afghanistan were consolidated in the 1921 Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship.

During the terrible years of the 1940s, while waging a mortal struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors, the Soviet Union again provided assistance to the friendly Afghan people by firmly and resolutely demanding that the Afghan ruling circles put an end to the activity of the pro-Fascist forces attempting to turn Afghanistan and neighboring Iran into a base for Fascist Germany in Central Asia.

In our times, too, Afghanistan--whose people have, as a result of the April 1978 Revolution, taken power into their hands--once again has found itself under the real threat of losing its sovereignty and being turned into an imperialist military bridgehead at the southern frontiers of the USSR. Just as it did 60 years ago, the Soviet Union stretched a helpful hand to the peoples of Afghanistan. In conformance with the 1978 Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborliness, and Cooperation, and Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, the Soviet Union has, in response to repeated requests by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, dispatched a limited military force to help the Afghan nation. Such a decision was not easy to take, but the party and the Soviet government took it in full awareness of their responsibility in the name of international duty, wishing to aid the Afghan nation which has suffered a brigandish external invasion.

In his comments to a correspondent of PRAVDA Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed: "The time came when we could no longer desist from responding to the request of the government of Afghanistan, a nation friendly to us. To act otherwise would have meant abandoning Afghanistan to the claws of imperialism.... To act otherwise would have meant looking on passively while a focus of grave menace to the safety to the Soviet state was forming on our southern frontier."

Soviet soldier-internationalists came to the aid of the Afghan nation in its struggle for freedom and independence, for the right to peaceful creative labor. Their coming wrought havoc in the plots of Afghanistan's enemies. On the pages of pro-imperialist press streams of lies and slanders concerning the Afghan Revolution and the Soviet Union began to flow with renewed force and ingenuity.

The very first steps taken by Soviet troops on Afghanistan land refuted the lies heaped up by Washington and Beijing. Under the difficult conditions of a severe and snowy winter and a mountainous terrain to which most Soviet troops were unaccustomed, they started their difficult service with honor and dignity, giving due consideration to the customs and mores of the population and providing all possible assistance to the Afghan people.

How far it all is from the picture of an "aggressor" who came to "subjugate" Afghanistan, as drawn daily and hourly by the imperialists with all the means of ideological indoctrination at their disposal. And the simple Afghans, workers and peasants, for the most part illiterate people who had their minds crammed with various fabrications about the Soviet people, understood in their hearts that friends had come to their aid. And they reached out to their friends [confiding in them] their worries and problems but mainly [displaying] a tremendous thirst to learn as much as possible about our country, how our people live, and about the Soviet Army. Everything interests them. Soviet privates and officers willingly devote every moment they can spare from their duties and training, to talk about themselves, about their villages, cities, plants, klokhoses, about the new happy life, about the abundance in everyone's home, about the friendship and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples. And they do not just talk but demonstrate by their entire behavior, self-sacrificing spirit, simplicity, accessibility, good relations within the military collectives as well as between servicemen and commissioned personnel (the latter until then unwitnessed by Afghans), and by their deep understanding of their military and international duty to aid and to share all they have with a friend--that they are representatives of a new world, citizens of a communism-building country.

This elicits from the enemies of new Afghanistan special hatred in that they, not without reason, perceive in this the main danger to themselves--the danger of losing influence with the masses. This also is the reason for the extreme cruelty which the gangs dispatched into Afghanistan have been showing in their dealings with the native population.

But the efforts of reaction, both external and internal, are in vain. They cannot smother the Afghan Revolution or overcome the friendship between the peoples of our countries because this friendship has withstood the test of time and has been cemented by the common aims of the Afghan and Soviet troops--aims of assuring the inviolability of the sovereign frontiers of Afghanistan, thereby preserving the mutual security of both our countries and peoples. For the sake of these aims

Afghan and Soviet patriots often take risks in the spirit of self-sacrifice. For the sake of these aims Soviet troops of the limited military contingent perform their difficult service on the land of friendly Afghanistan: persistently improving their combat and political training, they stand watch, assuring uninterrupted shipments for new construction sites and to supply the population; together with the people's militia, they protect industrial facilities and other important objects against attack by saboteurs sent in from abroad. In performing all these duties, Soviet troops display heroism and bravery.

In their leisure hours Soviet troops take an active part in voluntary-labor Saturdays; they assist peasants in planting and harvesting and aid in the event of natural disasters, in rebuilding schools, hospitals, and roads destroyed by the bandits. Soviet troops have close links with Afghan enterprises, educational institutions, and cooperatives, where they always are welcome guests. Soviet army medics enjoy broad popularity and fame, especially in the villages. Tens and hundreds of people swarm around individual physicians, seeking skilled assistance, advice, consultation, or essential drugs.

But the bonds between Soviet and Afghan troops are especially strong: combined exercises, seminars, gatherings, exchanges of experience. Together they take part in combat exercises, festivities, and sports contests. The friendship between the armies of the two neighbor countries is growing during both military work and moments of leisure; and along with it the troops improve their combat skills and combat preparedness and become more resolute in doing everything to safeguard the peaceful labor of their nations and the security of the sacred frontiers of their countries.

Vain are the hopes of the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan--of the imperialists, Beijing hegemonists, and their stooges. They will not succeed in disrupting the friendship between our nations and the friendship and solidarity of the troops of both armies. They will not succeed in stirring up the workers of Afghanistan against their faithful friend--the Soviet Union.

Similarly condemned to failure are the attempts of the imperialists to find even a tiny crack in the steadfast and brave character of the Soviet soldier-internationalist. Like their grandfathers and fathers, Soviet soldiers of the 1980s sacredly fulfill the behest of the Homeland to be always ready to defend its sacred frontiers and provide international assistance to the peoples of the fraternal countries.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECREE ON ECONOMY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Decree of the Fourth Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party On Results of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations Following from the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev Advanced in a Speech at the Plenum"]

[Text] 1. The decree of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee "On Drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985, the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982 and the State Budget of the USSR for 1982," the statutes and conclusions contained in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are entirely and completely approved and adopted for guidance and execution. These are considered the most important political documents of the urgent program of practical activity of the party, soviet and economic agencies, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, communists, and all workers of the republic in the struggle for the successful completion of this year's assignments, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for 1982 and the entire five-year plan.

2. The Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee notes that the enormous mobilizing and organizational work of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is the practical realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the economic strategy of the party for a further increase in the welfare of the nation, and more complete satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people.

The Plenum considers that it is necessary, based on the purposes of the 26th Party Congress and the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to persistently and consecutively continue the work to increase the efficiency of all national economic sectors based on its intensification to attain high final results of social production. Especial attention must be concentrated on the maximum use of the production and scientific-technical potential of the republic, mobilization of all reserves to accelerate the growth of labor productivity, improve the output of the basic production funds, decrease the materials consumption and net cost of the manufactured products, and improve their quality.

It is necessary to further develop at high rates the cotton complex of the Uzbek SSR, gas industry, nonferrous metallurgy, chemistry, machine construction, and production of consumer goods. A significant improvement must be guaranteed in the work of all types of transportation and communications, and the efficient arrangement and use of the labor resources.

The obkoms, gorkoms and party raykoms need to constantly focus attention on the process of strengthening the ties between science and production, and to be concerned about the accelerated introduction of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, the use of manipulators, the leading experience, and to drastically reduce the percentage of manual labor. It is necessary to raise the results of the scientific research and planning design organizations for this purpose, and to aim their efforts at elevating the technical level of production with the minimum outlays. The Gosplan and the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences jointly with the ministries and departments should fulfill more energetically the directions of the party for improvement in the planning and organization of scientific research, and the effective use of scientific and technical achievements.

The main efforts of the communists and all the workers must be aimed at the practical implementation of the party congress' motto: "The Economy Must Be Economical." It is necessary to eliminate in all possible ways the nonproductive costs and losses, achieve prudent consumption of raw material, fuel and energy materials and financial resources, and suppress cases of waste and mismanagement.

There should be a decisive improvement in the situation in capital construction, guarantee of timely start-up and assimilation of new facilities, and concentration of forces and resources on the starting construction sites. Attention is drawn to the importance of building cultural-general facilities, housing, children's preschool institutions, and improvement in the quality of work. The primary task is to complete construction of the most important facilities of industrial and agricultural purposes.

3. The plenum stresses that further intensification of agricultural production must be subordinate to continuous supply of food products to the population. The agro-industrial complex needs to be developed at accelerated rates. A drastic rise in plant-growing and animal husbandry is needed. Special attention is focused on increasing the gross harvests of cotton, grain, fruits and vegetables, grapes, a rise in the production of meat, milk, eggs and wool.

The level of work should be continually raised in the sectors of industry that service agriculture, in the systems of procurement, storage and transporting, processing products and trade. The development of personal subsidiary farms of the population and subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations should be continued.

The party committees need to take control of the situation at the enterprises of agricultural machine construction and their design offices, and consider their chief task to increase the technical level, reliability and durability of the machines.

The economic mechanism and agencies of rayon control of agriculture should be strengthened in all possible ways. "Conditions need to be created," L. I.

Brezhnev stressed, "which would stimulate more actively the growth and increase in intensity of agricultural production, encourage the initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all links of the agro-industrial complex, and force them to work not on intermediate indicators, but on a high final result."

4. The Plenum obliges the party, soviet and economic agencies to persistently implement measures to improve planning and perfect the economic mechanism defined by the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. They are obliged to focus attention on the practice of planning the production activity of enterprises and associations, the fulfillment of technical and economic indicators, and the organization of material and technical supply. It is the duty of the primary party organizations to make more complete use of the presented right of control over the activity of the administration, to more actively rouse the communists to improve production efficiency, and in all possible ways strengthen the discipline in all areas of work, including control over fulfillment of the planned assignments and adopted decisions.

It is necessary to unfold socialist competition in all places for a worthy meeting of the 112th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the fulfillment of plans and commitments of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and achieve mass activity of the workers in the struggle for the final production results.

5. The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum obliges the party organizations to persistently improve the style and methods of operation in guiding the economy. They are obliged to extensively use the collective experience of the party, soviet and economic teams in their practical activity, and constantly count on the increased activity and initiative of the communists and non-party people. They are obliged to systematically study and examine the problems of strengthening scientific and technical progress, the socio-economic development of the collectives, increase personal responsibility of the leaders for the entrusted work, control and execution of the party and government directives. They are obliged to improve the organizational-party and ideological work, direct it at the all-possible development of labor and social activity of the workers, improvement in organization and business-like attitude, and strengthening of the state and labor discipline at each section of production and in all spheres of control. They are obliged to increase the front-line role of the communists everywhere in the production and social life of the collectives.

6. The results of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks which follow from the decisions of the Plenum, the statutes and conclusions stated in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are to be discussed at the meetings of active members and plenums of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, meetings of the primary party organizations and labor collectives. The discussion must have a business-like and creative nature with a deep analysis of the fulfillment of the plans and commitments of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, reveal the shortcomings and omissions in the work, and define the specific measures to eliminate them.

The Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee assures the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally

that the communists and all workers of the republic will apply all their efforts for the further strengthening of the economic might of our country, and will turn the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan into the year of intensive work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

9035
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REGIONAL

UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECREE ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Decree of the Fourth Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee on Additional Measures to Accelerate the Development of Animal Husbandry in the Republic in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of candidate for membership to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, the Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee notes that the party, soviet and economic agencies of the republic are performing purposeful work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan Communist Party Congress, and the instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on further, all-possible development of agriculture, increase in production and storage of products. Special attention is focused on a rise in animal husbandry in order to fulfill the food program.

The material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been significantly strengthened. Specialization and concentration have been further evolved. Measures are being successively implemented to increase the number of cattle and poultry and improve their productivity. As a result, the average annual volume of gross products of animal husbandry in the public sector in the 10th Five-Year Plan as compared to the Ninth increased by 30%, and labor productivity increased by 18%. Meat production rose by 31%, milk by 42% and eggs by 65%.

A lot of work has been done to implement the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Animal Husbandry in the Uzbek SSR" and the decisions of the 14th Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee on this question. During the 10 months of 1981, the population of all types of cattle and poultry rose and their productivity increased in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and intereconomic enterprises of the republic. As compared to the corresponding period of last year, the sale of meat to the state rose by 9%, milk by 8% and eggs by 10%. The feed base was strengthened, considerably more coarse and rich feeds were stored than last year, and their quality was improved.

The cattle breeders of Kashkadair'inskaya, Tashkentskaya Oblasts, Kalininskaya, Gizhduvanskaya, Guzarskaya, Shahrishabzskaya, Farishskaya, Samarkandskaya, Khi-vinskaya and a number of other oblasts and rayons reached especially high indicators for growth in production and storage of products.

At the same time, the Plenum believes that the attained level of production of animal husbandry products, primarily meat and milk, still does not satisfy the growing demands of the population. Many farms and rayons do not completely utilize the potentialities for intensive, more accelerated development of animal husbandry. There is a slow growth in the cattle and poultry population, especially cows. The rates of development are insufficient in feed production, and combined, repeated and intermediate plantings of feed crops have not become widespread. A number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and animal husbandry complexes and poultry plants underutilize the production facilities, the pure-strain base is lagging, and pure-strain reproductive farms are being built slowly in pig breeding and poultry raising.

A number of oblasts are still making poor use of the possibility for increasing the production of meat and other products in the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. Insufficient attention is focused on the development of animal husbandry in personal subsidiary farms of the population, and pisciculture is developing slowly.

The Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee believes that the presence of shortcomings in the evolution of animal husbandry is a consequence of the fact that individual party obkoms and raykoms have not set up strict control over the fulfillment of the measures worked out in accordance with the decisions of the 14th Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. Organizational work has become weak. Strict exactingness is not displayed to those leaders who violate the planning and state discipline, and hamper the fulfillment of the established plans and their own measures for production and storage of animal husbandry products.

The Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee decrees that:

1. One of the most important tasks of all party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol agencies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, animal husbandry complexes, and scientific institutions of the republic be considered the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on a considerable increase in the production and storage of animal husbandry products, guarantee in the current five-year plan of an average annual meat production (in live weight) of 660,000 T, milk 2.6 million T, 2.2 billion eggs, 20,000-21,000 T of wool, and 2.250 million astrakhan skins.
2. The party obkoms, raykoms, soviet and agricultural agencies, leaders of the ministries and departments, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, and primary party organizations are obliged to take effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the report of Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, and in this decree, to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 14th Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee for the development of all sectors of animal husbandry. They are obliged to focus special attention on an increase in meat production. They

are obliged to guarantee a considerable growth in the population of all types of cattle and poultry, especially female, improve the herd reproduction and pure-strain work on the farms, and raise the milk production of cows. They are obliged to strengthen the organizational work to create subsidiary farms at the enterprises and organizations. They are obliged to make broader use of the potentialities of the population to increase product production.

The role and responsibility of the scientific research institutions and agricultural agencies should be increased for introduction into production of scientific developments and recommendations. Creative cooperation of the scientific organizations with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes should be evolved more actively.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR should significantly improve the activity of the animal, poultry, karakul sheep industries, guarantee higher rates of development of meat cattle raising, pig raising, poultry raising, karakul sheep and meat-wool sheep raising, and down goat raising. It should develop in every way possible horse, camel, rabbit, bee raising and pond pisciculture.

The State Committee of the Uzbek SSR for Fishing should persistently implement measures for further intensification of pond pisciculture, guarantee timely introduction of new ponds and reservoirs, significantly raise their fish productivity, and by 1985 bring the fish catches to 500,000 centners.

3. Attributing primary importance to the creation of a strong feed base as the foundation for raising animal husbandry, the Plenum obliges the party, soviet and agricultural agencies to implement measures guaranteeing the unconditional fulfillment of the comprehensive program for the development of feed production for 1981-1985 for each kolkhoz, sovhoz, complex and all other animal husbandry enterprises. It is necessary to switch feed production everywhere to a specialized sector base, increase in every way possible the production of fodder grain, bring the production of coarse and rich feeds in the 11th Five-Year Plan to 20-25 centners of feed units per conventional head of cattle, and obtain from each hectare of feed crops, 90-100 centners of feed units.

Special attention should be focused on the most rapid resolution of the protein problem on an increase in the area and rise in the harvest of lucerne, soy and intermediate secondary plantings of rape, perko, triticale and rye, and a persistent expansion of seed raising. The production should be increased of feed yeasts, meat-bone flour, whole milk substitutes and other protein additives. More complete use should be made of the food and industrial feed wastes, the consumption of feed per unit of produced product should be reduced, especially fodder grain. The output of the state and intereconomic combined feed enterprises should be increased in all possible ways, and the quality of the manufactured combined feed should be improved.

4. The Gosplan, Uzbek SSR Gosstroy, agricultural ministries and departments, party, soviet agencies of the republic should achieve more effective use of capital investments allocated for the development of animal husbandry and feed production. The Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Construction of the Uzbek SSR, and Uzkolkhozstroy should reduce the periods of construction of animal husbandry complexes, poultry plants and farms, facilities of feed production, and focus special attention on the accelerated construction of pure-strain reproductive facilities and farms in pig and poultry raising.

5. The party obkoms and raykoms should take measures for the further strengthening of animal husbandry by qualified personnel and see that the complexes, farms and brigades are headed by certified specialists already in the current five-year plan. They should expand the training of personnel of mass professions, persistently perfect the occupational skill of the cattle breeders. They should increase the responsibility of the leaders of the farms and the primary party organizations for unconditional fulfillment of the planned assignments for animal husbandry, in the struggle for a further elevation of the sector, and should raise the front-line role of the communists and Komsomols in production.

They should perfect the forms and methods of ideological-educational work among the cattle breeders, increase in every way possible the efficiency of socialist competition, and develop and support the creative initiative of the farm workers. They should show constant concern for improving the conditions of working, cultural-daily, trade and medical services of the cattle breeders.

The Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee is confident that the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations, economic agencies and all the workers of the republic are doing everything necessary to turn animal husbandry into a highly developed sector of agriculture, will guarantee a considerable increase in the production of meat, milk and other products, and will make a worthy contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL

EIGHTH KIRGHIZ WOMEN'S CONGRESS CONVENED

Information Report on Congress Given

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on Eighth Kirghiz Women's Congress"]

[Text] Our motherland owes many of its achievements and victories to the self-less labor and talent of the Soviet women. The working women of Soviet Kirghizstan have made a weighty contribution to these accomplishments. These women are active participants in communist construction. The republic women gathered on 11 December in Frunze for their eighth congress in order to multiply their efforts even more in the struggle for implementation of the grand plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and to answer the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state with new labor advances.

It is 10:00. Over 1000 delegates have gathered in the festively decorated Kirghiz State Philharmonic imeni Toktogul Satylganov. These are working women, kolkhoz workers, scientists, representatives of art and literature, party, soviet, trade union workers, active members of women's councils, and mothers of many children.

The opening speech at the congress was delivered by the head of the department of the Kirghiz State Medical Institute, Academician of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences K. Ryskulov.

The delegates elected the working presidium of the congress.

Members of the office of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee T. U. Usubaliyev, T. Kh. Koshyoyev, A. Duysheyev, V. A. Makarenko, A. Dzhumagulov, P. I. Naumov, K. M. Moldovayev, N. P. Lomov, candidates for membership to the office of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, E. Abakirov, V. K. Dolmatov, other leaders of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic agencies of the republic, workers of science and culture, representatives of the public, veterans of labor, leading workers and innovators of production, and guests of the congress occupied the presidium places.

In a storm of lengthy applause, the assembled women elected the honorary presidium in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The congress elected a secretariat, editorial and mandate commissions.

A commission was elected to draw up a draft "Conclusions on Women's Councils of the Kirghiz SSR."

The delegates approved the agenda and the rules for running the congress.

The Second Secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee V. A. Makarenko read the greeting of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee to the Eighth Kirghiz Women's Congress.

The Deputy Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova gave a report "Further Increase in the Labor and Sociopolitical Activity of Republic Women in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The field-team leader of the kolkhoz imeni Panfilov from the Panfilovskiy rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor, Mother-Heroine K. Sulaymanova, Secretary of the Osh party obkom K. U. Sultanbayeva, surgeon from the hospital of the Fourth Main Administration of the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Public Health R. I. Aydarbekova, Secretary of the Talas party obkom, Chairman of the oblast women's council Sh. B. Aldasheva, Deputy Chairman of the Issyk-Kul' oblispolkom, Chairman of the oblast women's council K. M. Orozaliyeva, First Secretary of the Sverdlovsk party raykom of Frunze G. I. Poluektova, Secretary of the Frunze gorispolkom, Chairman of the municipal women's council A. N. Makesheva, milkmaid of the "I Maya" kolkhoz of the Ak-Suyskiy rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor T. A. Dovgal', soloist of the Kirghiz State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, laureate of the republic Leninist Komsomol Prize, USSR national artist K. Sartbayeva, Minister of General Services for the Population of the Kirghiz SSR Kh. D. Dadabayev, First Secretary of the Naryn Komsomol obkom, Chairman of the oblast women's council K. Sayakbayeva, champion of the 22nd Moscow Olympic Games, international sports master T. A. Kolpakova, Chairman of the Kalinin rayispolkom A. M. Myrzaliyeva, director of the sovkhoz "Kenesh" of the Kara-Suyskiy rayon Kh. Karimova, and Secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee B. Ukuyeva participated in the debate on the report.

The congress approved the report of the mandate commission that was given by Chairman of the mandate commission K. B. Oruzbayeva.

Member of the Presidium of the Committee of Soviet Women, chief editor of the magazine ZHENSHCHINY MIRA R. M. Smirnova spoke at the congress.

The pioneers of the republic's capital greeted the congress participants.

Chairman of the commission to work out the draft "Conclusions on Women's Councils of the Kirghiz SSR" K. A. Bekturjanova spoke on the second question on the agenda, this draft.

The congress delegates unanimously approved the "Conclusion on Women's Councils of the Kirghiz SSR."

Elections were held for the new staff of the republic women's council.

the congress adopted the Appeal to All Women of the Republic.

The congress participants adopted the letter of greeting to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with great enthusiasm.

The congress ended its work.

An organizational meeting of the Republic Women's Council of the Kirghiz SSR was held.

Deputy Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova was elected chairman of the Republic Women's Council of the Kirghiz SSR. Secretary of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet S. Omurkulova and Deputy Head of the department of organizational-party work of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee K. A. Bekturganova were elected deputy chairmen.

Tashibekova Speaks to Women Delegates

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 2

[Article: "Further Increase in the Labor and Sociopolitical Activity of Women in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress: Report of the Deputy Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova"]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates and guests of the congress!

Allow me to greet you warmly, and in your person all the renowned daughters of the Soviet Kirghizstan, wish you good health, new creative advances in labor in the name of the further flourishing of our beloved mother country, and wish joy and happiness to you and your families.

The many-membered team of women workers of Soviet Kirghizstan have gathered today at their Eighth Congress. Six years have passed since the Seventh Congress. This period was marked by prominent events: the 26th CPSU Congress, the adoption of a new USSR Constitution and Kirghiz SSR Constitution, elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, as well as local republic soviets.

The workers of the republic, like those of the entire country, greeted the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the results of the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10 Convocation with a great labor and political upsurge. The brilliant and profound speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum has inspired the Soviet people to new accomplishments, and has aimed them towards a further improvement in the efficiency of production and the quality of labor. The women of our republic also express the decisiveness to make a weighty contribution to this struggle.

Socialism has made the centuries-old dream of women workers a reality: freedom from servile submission, from sovereign and despotic traditions, and has provided equal rights for women to participate in economic and cultural construction, and the struggle to guarantee peace on earth, and to assert relationships of friendship and cooperation among nations. The creative energy of the liberated woman worker has become a powerful factor of social progress.

There are currently over 623,000 women working in the Kirghiz SSR national economy. This is 48.4% of the total number of those engaged in social production. There is no sector or area of sociopolitical and cultural activity where women do not work on a par with men. Women comprise 52% of the work force in industry, 41% in agriculture, 80% in public health, 66% in education and culture, 62% in communications, and 64% in trade and public nutrition.

The general educational level of women in the republic is high and it is continually rising. The number of women specialists with higher and secondary specialized education who were working in the republic's national economy in 1980 was almost 132,000, or rose 11-fold as compared to 1947. Women with higher education number about 51% in the total number of specialists.

Over 446,000 women are currently participating in socialist competition. This is over 49% of the total competitors. The motherland highly evaluates and suitably notes the labor prowess of its daughters in communist construction. Over 11,000 republic women have been awarded orders and medals for advances made in different areas of the national economy. Seventy-four have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Seven women workers of Kirghizstan attained this high title in the period between the Seventh and Eighth Congresses. From the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, milkmaid of the kolkhoz imeni 1 May of the Ak-Suyskiy rayon Tat'yana Andreyevna Dovgal' and seamstress of the plant "1 Maya" Muken Sydykova were awarded the Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor for valiant labor.

The collectives of the enterprises of light industry in the republic where about 40,000 women work have started the 11th Five-Year Plan confidently. Steady improvement in production and equipping of the enterprises with modern equipment, mechanisms and automation of the basic processes have promoted the widespread use of women in this sector. There are many enterprises here where the management, party and trade union organizations have truly been concerned about creating the proper working and daily life conditions for women.

The Kirghiz worsted-cloth kombinat has set up good working conditions for the enormous collective of women.

About 20 workers of the kombinat have been awarded orders and medals for high production indicators and the successful fulfillment of the socialist commitments in the 10th Five-Year Plan. With great pride, the enterprise named the leading production workers Tursunbaba Nurmanbetova, Nadezhda Lavskaya, Buaysha Sonunbekova, Lidiya Zubenko, Valentina Soldatova, Raya Zolotareva, Syrgrabyubaya Kalygulova, Shaarkan Kasmeliyeva and many others.

The collective of many thousands of the Frunze sewing plant "40 let Oktyabrya" deserves high praise. In addition to continual improvement of production, the plant has extensively introduced scientific organization of labor. The product that is manufactured by the enterprise enjoys broad demand among the population.

Socialist competition is widely developed at the plant and valuable initiatives are actively disseminated. For example, the initiative of the innovator of production and veteran of labor Solomatina Yelizaveta Vasil'yevna "Two Five-Year Plans in One," was supported by seamstresses Zhamaldinova Aynur, Kolesnikova Lidiya Ivanovna, Turdaliyeva Musbira, Karimova Zoya Belalovna. Over 300 workers at the plant have already fulfilled the first year plan for the five-year plan.

One can cite many examples of the shock work of women in the ministries of construction, communications, communal services, local industry, finances, meat and dairy industry, food industry, and in the system of Soviet trade.

Today's leading workers and innovators of production, L. I. Brezhnev said, are ordinary people, but they are isolated by the fact that they have perfect mastery of the equipment, conscientiously serve society, display high moral qualities, a spirit of collectivism and, selflessly, with complete giving of their efforts, fulfill their commitments to the nation.

Comrades! The role of women in developing agricultural production and in solving the food program is enormous. They comprise over 41% of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. Women work as agronomists and livestock specialists, field-crop experts and machine operators, milkmaids and sheepherders, chairmen of kolkhozes and directors of sovkhozes, that is, practically in all sections of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. It is gratifying to note that women head half of all the integrated mechanization teams to cultivate sugarbeets, cotton and corn.

We are proud to name illustrious masters of high harvests such as Kul'sara Sulaymanova, field-team leader of the kolkhoz imeni Panfilov of the Panfilovskiy rayon who has successfully combined labor in social production with the execution of deputy duties and concern for family and children. She is a Hero of Labor and a Mother-Heroine. Her team obtained 450 centners of sugarbeets from a hectare this year. Sulubek Imanaliyeva from the kolkhoz "Druzhba" and Ayshi Dzhumatayeva from the kolkhoz "Pobeda" of the Solulukskiy rayon had high indicators.

Our illustrious sheepherders of the senior generation of Heroes of Socialist Labor Telegey Sagymbayeva, Kayyr Mukashva, Asipa Temirova and Marusa Zhanybayeva now have many worthy followers. Many young girls, masters of their work, are currently working successfully in animal husbandry. They include deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, senior sheepherder of the Tyan'-Shan' experimental animal husbandry station Sveta Sultanova. In 1981, she obtained 126 lambs from every 100 ewes and cut 4.1 kg of wool from every sheep. The senior sheepherder of the Dzhety-Oguzskiy GKO [expansion unknown] "Zhivprom", deputy of the republic Supreme Soviet Zayna Beyshekeyeva obtained 150 lambs, Masima Chodoyeva from the Ak-Suyakiy GKO "Zhivprom" obtained 158 lambs. The sheepherders Zaynab Kubatbekova, Sayra Manybayeva, Mayram Orosbayeva and many others also attained high labor indicators.

Among the best milkmaids were: Zhyrgal Mundubayeva, Raysa Ivanchenko, Lyudmila Mal'tseva, Valentina Suz'kova, Uulman Moldokulova, Tat'yana Dovgal', Antonina Polomoshnova and many others. Last year they brought the milk yields from each cow to 6500-7000 kg. This year the milkmaids are working intensively.

Saadat Nogoyeva from the kolkhoz imeni Rakhmandzhan of the Leninskiy rayon of Oshskaya Oblast, one of the first drivers of the cotton harvester, is celebrated for her heroic labor. She has been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor for great production advances. Many women have followed the example of Saadat Nogoyeva and have mastered the cotton harvester. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, 6165 machine operators were trained from the girls in the republic.

Burulkan Omurkulova, the brigade foreman of the tobacco-growing team from the sovkhoz "Dzhangi-Dahol" is widely known for her remarkable labor activities.

This year her team obtained 39 centners of tobacco leaves from a hectare, covering the planned assignment by almost double. Anarbu Shakenov from the sovkhoz "Ak-Suu" had a record harvest this year. Her team collected 48 centners of product from each hectare. Many tobacco workers from the Talas valley, Uzgenaskiy and Naukatskiy rayons attained the same high results.

The women who head the republic kolkhoz's and sovkhozes are working creatively. Olmoskhan Atabekova has worked for dozens of years as the chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Frunze of the Bazar-Kurganskiy rayon of Oshskaya Oblast. She has been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor for the advances made in increasing the raw cotton production.

Olmoskhan Atabekova is one of the first women in the republic who back in the 1940's organized a girl's brigade in the south of the republic. She also became the mentor for the illustrious cotton brigade "16 Girls." It is gratifying to note that there are many followers of this remarkable initiative in the republic today: in the fields and on the farms, at the plants and factories over 500 young girls' brigades and teams are working intensively. Half of them are collectives of communist labor.

M. Abdukaimova, brigade foreman of the cotton-growing Komsomol youth brigade "Gul'kair" of the Leninskiy rayon is a worthy example for imitation. After graduating from secondary school, she remained to work in her own kolkhoz. Since 1975 she has headed a brigade which has been awarded the title of laureate of the prize of the Leninist Komsomol of the republic for high indicators. The girls obtained 46 centners of cotton from each hectare in 1980. The republic communists elected M. Abdukaimova a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress for selfless labor. She is a deputy of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet and a member of the Committee of Soviet Women.

The brigade of Sultona Sarkarova from the kolkhoz imeni Lenin of the Aravanskiy rayon has grown a good cotton harvest under the current difficult weather conditions. With a commitment of 33 centners from a hectare, she collected 40 centners of "white gold." The brigade of Layla Abdraimova from the kolkhoz imeni Frunze of the Kara-Suyskiy rayon brought the harvest to 35.5 centners. There are many of these examples.

Anna Tikhonovna Yumatova began her labor road as a young agronomist of the kolkhoz "Orgochor" in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. Good knowledge and a love for the land helped her to become a capable manager and good organizer. She was elected the chairman of the lagging farm in the Dzhety-Oguzskiy rayon in 1960. Today the kolkhoz "Kommunizm" is the leading farm which constantly increases production and sale to the state of agricultural products. The remarkable work of Anna Tikhonovna has been assessed for its merits: she has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The rural women workers have the right to be proud of their achievements in the struggle to increase the production of cotton, sugarbeets and other agricultural products. Like all workers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, they are full of decisiveness to multiply their success in developing the republic's agriculture.

The scales of work done in the area of public health in the republic are enormous. Many women physicians have won high authority with their conscientious labor, sensitive and attentive attitude towards people. The residents of Narynskaya Oblast speak with respect of the physician Kaken Smailova, the city of Osha speaks about Klavdiya Yefrimovna Osadzheva, the city of Frunze speaks about the physicians Tynash Zakirova and Lyubov' Yesina. The pediatrician from Przheval'sk Roza Isakov, the head of the delivery room of the Tonskiy hospital, Hero of Socialist Labor Umutker Rysmambetova and many others have recommended themselves as experienced specialists and sincere people.

Kirghiziya presently has a broad network of hospital and out-patient polyclinic institutions. The number of sanatoriums, dispensaries and other sanitation institutions is rising.

Important socioeconomic measures were taken during the 10th Five-Year Plan for a further strengthening of health protection for women and children. The network of obstetrical-gynecological, children's medical preventive and preschool institutions expands every year.

Our socialist society is striving to create all the necessary conditions so that a woman can combine participation in social labor with maternity. The woman who is a mother enjoys national honor in our country. The mothers who have given birth to and raised 10 children are awarded the honorary title of "Mother Heroine." There are 14,569 women with this honorary title in our republic. In addition, about 230,000 women have been awarded the order "Maternal Glory" and "Medal of Maternity."

In order to improve the labor activity of women, the ispolkoms, ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have started to focus more attention on public education of children. In the last 2 years, the contingent of children in preschool institutions increased by 11,000 and is now over 150,000. Schools and extended day groups have reached over 172,000 children of school age this year, and the boarding schools--over 8,000 adolescents.

Special concern is given to mothers with many children and Mother Heroines. Over 100,000 mothers with many children currently receive state grants from social security. Over 80 million rubles are paid every year to 60,000 families with little support.

At the same time, the ispolkoms of the local soviets and the active members of the women's soviets must focus attention on the fact that the necessary assistance is not given everywhere to Mother Heroines needing an improvement in housing conditions.

There are also serious shortcomings in the work to improve conditions of labor and cultural-general services for women with large families.

One of the most important conditions for liberating women from a number of domestic concerns is state and cooperative trade.

The working woman spends a considerable part of her time on housework. The enterprises in the services sphere could take many of these concerns upon themselves, and at the same time allow the women to be more involved in their children's education, and better organize their free time.

The Ministry of Trade and the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz need to take more active measures to introduce new forms of trade such as the sale of packaged commodities, their delivery to the house, and taking of preliminary orders. The public utilities and social services have been called upon to play a no less important role in facilitating women's housework.

The network of children's preschool institutions is still poorly developed.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan there was practically no increase in the number of milk kitchens. Little attention is paid to improving the supply of children's preschool institutions and medical preventive institutions with food products.

The serious shortcomings in organizing food for children of an early age are explained a lot by the lack of the necessary attention to resolving these questions on the part of a number of ministries, departments and local soviets of people's deputies.

The ispolkoms of rural and settlement soviets of people's deputies in a number of regions are not formulating timely decisions regarding the granting of allowances to large families, concepts on the awarding of orders and medals to mothers of large families. As a result, many of them lose their right to obtain considerable grants and the right to awards. The schedules for granting and paying allowances to mothers of large families and examination of their claims on these questions are also being violated.

Comrades! Questions of improving secondary education are one of the most important state tasks. The educational and material base of the schools improves from year to year. The republic now has about 53,000 teachers, of which 64.2% are women. High governmental awards have been given to 448 women teachers. The title "Honored Teacher of the Kirghiz SSR" has been given to 190 women. Fifty-five teachers have been awarded the sign "Excellent Student of USSR Education," and 2500--"Excellent Student of Kirghiz SSR Education."

One of the important tasks in the area of public education is a radical improvement in the preparation of the students for work. About 17,000 pupils undergo extensive labor training for different occupations in 22 educational-production kombinats. Four thousand pupils acquire labor habits at industrial enterprises, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the same time, active participation of the base enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in strengthening the educational-material base of the kombinats, shops and sections is not guaranteed everywhere.

Comrades! All the activity of the agencies and institutions of culture in the republic has been subordinate to the fulfillment of the social policy of the party, aimed at further growth in the welfare of the Soviet people, elevation of their culture, comprehensive development of the personality, and strengthening of the communist education of the workers.

Over 11,000 people, of them 7250 women, are working in the system of the republic's Ministry of Culture. We are proud of the creative successes of the singer Kayyrgul' Sartbayeva, the ballerina Aysula Tokombayeva, the musician Samarbaba Toktakhunova and many other representatives of the young generation. We also value the art of the masters of the old generation, Sayra Kiyizbayeva, Darkul' Kuyukova, Sabira Kumushaliyeva, Maben Kydykeyeva and many others.

The numerous army of rural cultural workers are selflessly working in the village. The majority of these people are true enthusiasts that do not spare either time, efforts or knowledge for the spiritual enrichment and cultural development of the workers.

One should note at the same time that the material base of the republic cultural institutions still remains weak and the measures they take are not always effective.

The women's councils have become a great force, active helpers to the party and trade union organizations in educating women, and improving the working and living conditions of the republic women workers. There are currently over 1500 women's councils active in the republic. They unite over 10,000 active members.

An example of good work is the activity of the Frunze city women's council. This council is promoting in every possible way the rise in the cultural and technical level and professional training of women. A city women's club was set up on its initiative. It has organized lectures, talks, meetings and exhibits of artistic amateur talent.

At the same time, certain women's councils deserve serious reproach. They limit work only to holding of individual meetings or cultural measures, and are very little concerned about the daily life, work and studies of women. Many women's councils still have not displayed a sense of principles in work, and tolerate violations of the laws on protecting working and family-marital rights.

Conferences of women took place in all the cities and regions of the republic this year. Over 500,000 women participated in them. The conferences held business-like discussions of questions on the further increase in activity of women in economic and cultural construction in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The majority of regions have planned practical measures to improve the activity of the women's councils. It is important for the regional and city women's councils to set the tone in the work of the women's councils of the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to involve the women in active production activity, increase their cultural-technical level and professional training, strengthen the labor discipline, wage a broad struggle for efficiency in production, landscaping of cities and villages, and strengthen the education of the rising generation. The city and regional party committees are obligated to give constant help to the work of the women's councils and support their good initiatives.

The growing front of fighters for peace in which millions of women are active participants, now predetermines a great deal the fate of mankind and progress on earth. The working women of all countries and continents link their hopes for peace and prosperity with the name of the prominent political and state figure of our time, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. With all their heart they wish Leonid Il'ich many years of life and fruitful activity for the good of present and future generations. The hearts of the working women of Kirghiziya, as all the Soviet women, are given to the struggle for the prosperity of our motherland, for peace and happiness. If today our illustrious woman has been elevated to such a high level of consciousness and activity, this means that our country is on the true path of progress, this means that it is confidently following the path to communism.

Remarks of Other Congress Delegates

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 2

[Article: "Soviet Women Are Active Builders of Communism"]

[Excerpts] As already reported, the Eighth Kirghiz Women's Congress was held in Frunze on 11 December.

The Deputy Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova gave a report.

In discussing the report, the delegates of the congress stressed the enormous role of the women of Kirghiziya in labor and sociopolitical life, in the struggle to fulfill tasks defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Congress of the Kirghiz Communist Party. The speakers made specific suggestions on the further increase in activity of women in communist construction and the education of the rising generation, and expressed their deep gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for increasing concern about the working woman and the mothers.

Questions of further increase in labor and social activity, creation for women of the necessary conditions for work, daily life, recreation, creative growth and education of children occupied the central place in the speech of the Secretary of the Osh party obkom K. U. Sultanbayeva. Having noted the positive aspects in the activity of the public organizations in the oblast for communist education of women, the speaker dwelt on unresolved problems.

There are still many women in the south of the republic who are not participating in socially useful labor and mothers of large families, housewives and retirees who are not sufficiently actively involved in production. The main reason is the shortage of children's preschool institutions. The party organization and women's council of the oblast are taking measures to resolve this problem. The responsibility of the heads of enterprises and farms for the use of all potentialities to build new and expand the available kindergartens and nursery schools has been increased. The experience of the Uzgenskiy rayon is being disseminated. Here the number of places in the kindergartens and nursery schools was increased by half by freeing the administrative rooms in the preschool institutions.

Comrade Sultanbayeva stressed that the oblast women's councils still have a lot to do to improve the ideological education of the women, to improve the operation of public utilities and social services, medical and cultural services. She made serious remarks to a number of ministries and departments of the republic that are not paying proper attention to industrial hygiene of women.

Concern for women has always been the focus of attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, said the Secretary of the Talas party obkom, Chairman of the oblast women's council Sh. B. Aldasheva. In response to this concern, the oblast women have been striving to work even more productively. The 2700 workers and kolkhoz workers have reported fulfillment of the first year assignments of the five-year plan by the 64th Anniversary of the Great October. There is great merit for the working women in the fact that the oblast has successfully

coped with the assignments for output and sale of industrial items, with the plans for major construction, public utilities and social services for the population, and production and sale of agricultural products to the state.

At the same time, a lot remains to be done to improve the working and living conditions of women. Thus, in Talas, there are two branches of the production associations of the Ministry of Light Industry of the republic. About a thousand women work in them. However, these enterprises do not have kindergartens, clubs or a sufficient quantity of housing. For this reason there is the highest turnover of personnel in the oblast here.

There should also be an increase in the mechanization of labor at the tobacco plantations where the women comprise the main part of the workers.

Comrade Aldasheva appealed to the leadership of the Kirghiz SSR Gosplan, Gosstroy, and Union of Architects of the republic to accelerate the development of general plans to build up large villages in the oblast.

There are many names of the best workers in all spheres of production in the chronicle of labor victories of the workers of the Issyk-Kul' region noted the Deputy Chairman of the Issyk-Kul' obispolkom, Chairman of the oblast women's council K. M. Crozaliyeva. Over 67,000 women are working in different sectors. This is almost half of the total number of workers. Many of them are innovators and shock workers of the five-year plan and mentors of the young. According to the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, 88 women were awarded high governmental awards. Nine distinguished women workers bear the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The women's councils have taken under their control the improvement in production and cultural-daily conditions in all national economic sectors. They have organized a campaign for the organization of public services and amenities and improvement in the sanitary condition of the all-union health resort in Issyk-Kul', for the cultural reconstruction of the villages, and the introduction of new traditions and ceremonies into daily life.

The improvement in labor and social activity of women in certain kolkhozes at the same time is being held back because of the shortcomings in the service sphere. There are special claims against the workers of trade who do not satisfy the demand of the population for consumer goods, primarily, children's clothes and shoes.

The First Secretary of the Sverdlovsk party raykom of Frunze G. I. Poluektova spoke about the experience of working to increase the labor and political activity of women that has been accumulated in the region. She said that the women workers of the rayon, responding by action to the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, have been included in the socialist competition for early fulfillment of the five-year plan assignments, increase in the production of consumer goods, and strengthening of the conservation policy.

The 47 women's councils are doing a lot of work to improve the conditions of work, daily life and recreation of the women. Ideological and political education of the workers is an object of their special concern. Over 45,000 women have been

included in all forms of education in the rayon. They actively participate in propaganda and mass agitation work.

The women of the republic's capital, like all Soviet people, the Secretary of the Frunze gorispolkom, Chairman of the city women's council A. N. Makesheva stressed, live and work under the lasting impression of the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation. There are 130,000 women participating in the socialist competition for early fulfillment of the five-year plan assignments. Of them, about 40,000 bear the honorary title of shock worker of communist labor. Many women workers have decided to fulfill the five-year plan in 2-3 years. Women play an enormous role in science, public health, education, public utilities and social services, and other spheres of the city's life.

The party, soviet and trade union agencies are concerned that the necessary conditions are created for women for creative labor, professional and cultural growth. The activity of over 200 women's councils that unite over 86,000 active members is aimed at this. However, there are many shortcomings and omissions in the activity of the city's women's councils. Their help to the party and trade union organizations in mobilizing the labor collectives to fulfill the production plans and for ideological-political education of the women workers is still weak.

The general service has become a good helper for the working women of Kirghiziya said the minister of consumer services of the republic Kh. D. Dadabayev. In the 11 months of this year alone, 64.5 million rubles worth of services were given to the population. Today's general services are a powerful industry. The course of re-equipping the enterprises permitted 80 new models of clothing, shoes, and hats to be developed and introduced into production this year, and to offer the population over 20 types of new services.

Great tasks have been set in this five-year plan before the sector workers. The volume of realization of consumer services will increase by 47.3%. Such types of services will develop at high rates as furniture repair, repair of appliances and devices and sewing of clothes. Progressive types of consumer services will further develop: emergency repair, subscription services, filling of orders at home, at the site of work, and a number of new types of services. Construction of 20 large general services enterprises is planned for this purpose. A total of 331 rooms will be built for general services and integrated receiving stations.

The women workers of central Tyan'-Shan' take an active part in fulfilling the five-year plan, said the First Secretary of the Narya Komsomol obkom, Chairman of the oblast women's council K. Sayakbayeva. Over 73,000 of them work in different national economic sectors. The occupation of sheepherder has ceased to be a male privilege. Almost 500 women successfully cope with this difficult work. The Komsomol-youth brigades unite over 2400 girl-sheepherders, milkmaids and machine operators.

The women's councils have played a large role in all of this. But, in speaking about what has been attained, one must also mention the shortcomings. And unfortunately, there actually are many in the women's councils. The role of these public agencies in questions of ideological-educational work, involvement of women in socially useful work is still low. We are still giving little help

in providing families with many children with well-built houses, and in educating the children.

The speaker appealed to the heads of the republic women's council to intercede before the higher agencies to give additional benefits to Mother-Heroines. The problem "woman-mother-child-family" must be resolved more boldly on a republic scale.

The Chairman of the Kalinin rayispolkom A. M. Myrzaliyeva dedicated her speech to questions of the interaction of women's councils and party organizations and the ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies. Joint efforts in the rayon villages have created 11 social-cultural complexes that have become the center for all mass work among the women. Measures to facilitate women's work in production and daily life are being purposefully implemented.

However, the rayon agencies are not able to solve all the problems. The time has come to build in the rayon center an additional polyclinic, children's milk kitchen, stomatological department, kindergarten and secondary school in the village of Novo-Nikolayevka. The appropriate ministries and departments of the republic must help in this.

9035

CSO: 1830/179

NATIONALITY PROBLEM CENTRAL TO GEORGIAN IDEOLOGY CAMPAIGN

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 3

(Article by I. Inoveli: "Activating a Point of View")

(Excerpts) /"There are serious shortcomings in propaganda and mass-political work. The latter is poorly linked with life, with the solution of the specific problems confronting municipal party organizations, groups of enterprises and institutions. Insufficient attention is being paid to educating working people in the spirit of a conscious attitude toward labor and socialist competition."

(From the decree of the CPSU CC, entitled "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia regarding the Implementation of the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress," dated 22 February 1972) / **in boldface**

Reach Everyone

On 12 June 1979 the CP of Georgia CC adopted a decree entitled "On Progress in the Implementation of Departments of Scientific Communism of the Decree of the CP of Georgia CC, dated 29 October 1974, and entitled 'On the Status and Measures for Improving the Teaching of the Social Sciences in the Republic's VUZ's in the light of the decree of the CPSU "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work.'" This decree noted that in the teaching of scientific communism there is still not enough objectivity, purposiveness, and aggressiveness; it does not reach everywhere the heightened educational and cultural level of our students.

It was not by accident that we began our conversation about improving the system of political education with the students. Today's student is tomorrow's young specialist, for whom the party's social and economic policy must be implemented. It is precisely, therefore, within the student environment that neither political naivete nor, even more so, political nihilism can be tolerated.

With what serious shortcomings ideological-educational work conducted with the students was fraught was demonstrated by the events of the recent past, when many lecturers, party and Komsomol workers preferred to skirt about a whole range of acute socio-political problems in their sessions with student youth, acting as if such

problems did not exist at all. But, as is well known, nature abhors a vacuum: the lack of the necessary information was filled in by disinformation. There were people who hastened to direct along the channel necessary to them the natural striving of the students to be at the crest of many events occurring in the republic.

The CP of Georgia CC made a profound analysis of the serious omissions and shortcomings in the political-educational work with the students and called upon the party organizations in the localities to raise it to a new level which would meet the needs of the present day.

The decree of the CPSU CC entitled "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" contains three basic requirements for the level of present-day propaganda and agitation: a lofty level of scientific groundwork, a business-like quality, specificity, a vital link with life, and, finally, aggressiveness. It was precisely with this, with working out a lofty scientific level for the system of political education, that work began in the party raykom.

For this purpose an in-depth analysis was made of the work of the primary party organizations at a number of scientific-research institutions. For example, an examination at the party raykom bureau of the activities of the Communists at the Scientific Research Institute of Psychology imeni Uznadze of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences proceeded in two directions at the same time: light was shed not only on the degree of effectiveness of the scientific work being carried out at the institute, but a determination was also made of its possibilities for making its own contribution to the development of a scientific method for teaching political and economic subjects, to the study of public opinion concerning the effectiveness of the processes taking place within the republic for restoring health to the moral-political atmosphere.

Similar work was also carried out at a whole range of other scientific-research institutes: those engaged in studying economics and law, economics and national-economical planning, history, archeology and ethnography, linguistics, history of Georgian art, and others.

Under the Banner of Internationalism

On 25 April 1976 the CP of Georgia CC adopted a decree entitled "On Measures to Further Develop the Economy and Culture of the Abkhazskaya ASSR, to Intensify the Organizational and Ideological-Educational Work of the Autonomous Republic's Working People." A short while later, on 25 January 1979, an analogous decree was adopted concerning the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

The Leninist internationalist policy on a republican scale comprises the opening three years ago of the country's youngest university--the Abkhazian State University imeni Lakob, the organization of Abkhazian radio and television broadcasting, the recent success on tour in Moscow of the Abkhazian Dramatic Theater imeni Chanb, which put on a show based on Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book "Rebirth" for the capital's audience. The Leninist nationality policy on a republican scale comprises the constantly growing skills of the Tskhinval'skiy Dramatic Theater, the expansion of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Pedagogical Institute imeni K. Khetagurov, whose new, modern building is now under construction, and the increasingly stronger ties between the Elektrovibromashina and Emal'provod Tskhinval'skiy Plants,

whose products reach many corners of our country and abroad, and the republic-level scientific-research institutes.

Finally, the Leninist nationality policy on a republican scale comprises schools where the teaching is conducted in the languages of the peoples living in Georgia, the nationality newspapers which are published here, as well as the universal development of the art of diverse peoples and ethnic groups, an art which is national in form and socialist in content.

We must speak in particular about the work being conducted by the regional party organization with the Kurdish population. In recent years it has been enriched with new contents; the successes of Kurdish writers and artists have become more clearly prominent; their works have the possibility of being known by the broadest strata of the population. The weekly programs of Georgian radio in Kurdish, exhibits of creative art, evenings of Kurdish poetry and folk music, publications of translations of works by Kurdish writers into Russian and Kurdish--all these things serve to strengthen further the ties among Soviet peoples, who rightly are proud of one of the principal gains made by the Great October Revolution--the Leninist friendship among the peoples.

The very fact that it was right here in Tbilisi that there was held in 1977 the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on the topic "Implementing the Leninist Nationality Policy and Urgent Problems of Internationalist Education in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress" testifies to the considerable experience which has been accumulated along these lines by the republic's party organization.

But along with this we cannot fail to recognize something else also: it is high time that we face up to the ugly phenomena of national self-consciousness, with a falsely understood patriotism, which, in the first place, testifies to substantial miscalculations in the field of educational work. And so to say that this has already been brought to a logical conclusion is certainly still premature. And, although quite a bit has already been done along these lines, a great deal more still remains to be accomplished.

Tasks of the Creative Unions

It is hardly possible to speak briefly about the complex and extremely work of intensifying party influence on the activity of the creative unions. Nevertheless, it is also impossible to reduce this story to an enumeration of purely quantitative indicators: how many times this or that question was listened to at the raykom bureau, how many appropriate solutions were adopted, etc., etc. This would be an attempt to emasculate the very essence, the most profound meaning of party work with the creative unions.

And its results are well known today not only in our republic but also beyond its borders. It should be noted that the fact that Georgian literature and art during the last few years have produced quite a few talented, highly artistic works certainly testified to the beneficial influence of that health-restoring process which has been going on in the republic since 1972, since the time when the decree of the CPSU CC on the Tbilisi party gorkom was adopted.

However, there are also substantial mistakes being made in the ideological-political work with the staffs of creative workers. This pertains primarily to the education of the student youth. The party raykom bureau had a case involving the activities of the primary party organizations of the Academy of Arts and the Conservatory. As check-ups indicated, political-educational work among the student youth here had not been set up to the necessary extent. A certain portion of the student body turned out to be infected with bohemian attitudes; they were attempting to wall themselves off from reality and failed to understand the class essence of art. The party raykom made a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in the education of students at the Academy of Arts and the Conservatory and demanded from their primary party organizations a sharp rise in the level of ideological, political-educational work, closing the gap between it and life as much as possible, closely co-ordinated with the tasks proceeding from the decree of the CPSU CC on working with the creative youth.

Every member of the creative professions ought to perceive his own mission, above all, as an ideological mission, and so we are not indifferent to the level of his political and ideological maturity, or to his outlook on life. This is the main thing in party work with staffs of creative workers.

What Has Been Accomplished Is Only A Beginning . . .

On 10 July 1973 the CP of Georgia CC adopted a decree entitled "On the Status of and Measures for Improving the Teaching of Russian in the Republic's Educational Institutions."

Another important decree of the CP of Georgia CC, having a direct bearing on raising the level of ideological work--"On Stepping Up the Struggle against Formalism in Educational Work within the General-Education Schools"--was adopted on 12 December 1978.

And, finally, we should recall two more decrees of the CP of Georgia CC--"On the Struggle against Protectionism in the Republic," dated 11 June 1974, and "On Measures to Intensify the Struggle against Harmful Traditions and Customs," dated 21 October 1975.

Having pointed out serious shortcomings in the matter of teaching Russian in general-education Georgian secondary schools, primarily in rural localities, the CP of Georgia CC at the same time emphasized that the failure to understand the necessity of mastering the Russian language leads to national limitation and backwardness, which is incommensurate with the communist world view, with the principles of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Simultaneously, particular attention was paid to the elimination of existing shortcomings in teaching the Georgian language and literature in the republic's educational institutions; this was reflected in the appropriate decree of the CP of Georgia CC, dated 10 April 1979.

There is no need now to recall how much damage was inflicted on the republic in its time by such a social evil as protectionism. How deep the roots of protectionism and such negative phenomena accompanying it as narrow-mindedness and money-grubbing

had been allowed to penetrate is testified to by the fact that in the ranks of the Kalininskaya party organization there turned out to be people, including those occupying high positions, who, by covering themselves with their party cards, perpetrated their dirty deeds, corrupted their subordinates as well as implanting bribe-taking and thievery.

A gang of such wheeler-dealers was recently exposed in the republic's Ministry of Finance; a number of its managerial employees had entered upon the path of directly deceiving the state; they did not shrink from extorting and taking bribes, while creating the appearance of struggling for a model system in their activity.

And there is still one more thing that needs to be said: the experience of improving ideological work which was accumulated during the 1970's by the republic's party organization affirms that the decree of the CPSU CC concerning the Tbilisi Gorkom will determine for many long years more the direction of efforts in this very important matter.

We must now go to the people with an open heart, sincerely and directly, and we must have a dialogue, a conversation with them.

2384
CSO: 1800/174

KIRGHIZ AGITPROP CHIEF ON MANAGEMENT-WORKER MEETINGS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by M. Sherimkulov, chief of department of propaganda and agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya: "Personal Influence, Party Life: Ideological Work in Practice"]

[Text] At all stages in the building of socialism and communism the Communist Party has attached a critical importance to the participation of its leaders in political educational work. This tradition goes back to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin himself, who, despite an already enormously heavy work load, spoke willingly and frequently to workers, peasants and soldiers on the most urgent questions connected with the life and development of the new Soviet Republic. "Personal influence and appearances at meetings mean an awfully lot in politics," he observed. "There can be no political activity without them" (V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 47, p 54). At the initiative of V. I. Lenin, the spring of 1918 in Moscow saw the introduction of regular appearances of senior officials of the new Soviet government at meetings and conferences of workers.

In preserving and adding their contribution to the Leninist tradition, the Communist Party and its Central Committee require their senior personnel in every possible way to expand and intensify their personal participation in the political education of the masses and demand that they completely overcome the mistaken notion still occasionally to be encountered that political indoctrination is the work of ideological personnel alone.

Questions touching upon the participation of senior personnel in mass political indoctrination found a well deserved place in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work." Of paramount importance in economic management is not only a manager's ability to organize his production process and fulfill the plan and socialist obligations. He also bears personal responsibility for the moral climate within the organization and for the ideological, political and moral education of his personnel. "Questions of economic management," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "are not simply administrative, but political and party matters as well."

Considering the importance and urgency of this question, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya is consistently orienting the efforts of party committees toward implementation of party requirements that the economic administrative, organizational and educational activities of managers at all levels be combined and that they be held more accountable for the condition of the moral-psychological climate within labor collectives.

The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya pointed to the need for enterprise, construction-project, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers regularly, at least once a month, to inform their personnel in detail concerning progress being made in the fulfillment of socialist obligations which have been undertaken, the state of labor and production discipline and the status of plans for the economic and social development of their collectives.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya recently returned to this subject and adopted the decree "Informational Reports to Labor Collectives by Senior Ministerial, Departmental, Enterprise, Organizational, Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Personnel." After generalizing experience accumulated throughout the republic, the Central Committee has required that party, soviet and economic administrative organs continue in the future their vigorous use of management informational reports to the ends of further developing soviet democracy and of increasing the role labor collectives play in the direction of social and production affairs and in the ideological-political, vocational and moral education of our workers. It has been laid down that senior republic ministerial and departmental officials must present informational reports to labor collectives at least once each quarter and not to those in the production organizations within their own branch alone, but also to collectives of workers whose products or services they utilize. In the case of enterprise and sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen, these reports will as a rule be presented each month.

Reports presented by industrial managers are in most instances carefully prepared. People know from notices and announcements via the production control service who is speaking where and when. When it is impossible to invite all members of an organization to hear a report, it is presented to shop, department or brigade representatives.

High standards govern the conduct of these meetings on the Novyy put' and Novaya zhizn' kolkhozes in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon. The practice on the Novyy put' kolkhoz is for these reports to be presented to individual production units--the machinery park, livestock farms, field cultivation brigades. The report presented by kolkhoz chairman V. P. Chirkin contains a concrete analysis of the state of affairs on the farm, defines precisely the tasks of each organization and raises the questions of increasing each individual worker's responsibility for fulfilling his own obligations and of improving the effectiveness educational work, particularly among young people.

Management reports are frequently submitted to village meetings. Presenting informational reports to a meeting in the village of Grigor'yevka, for example, were the chairman of the Novaya zhizn' kolkhoz, V. P. Yakovlev, the chairman of the rural soviet, N. Ye. Zhilyayeva, the head of the rayon department of internal affairs, V. B. Velikanov, and the rayon prosecutor, T. Mambetov.

"Business Meeting Day" is the practice in Panfilovskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons. This is a day on which senior personnel from rayon party, soviet and economic administrative organs hold group meetings with both labor collectives and the general population at places of residence.

Programs of presentations by economic managers have now been well organized in Frunze city, Leninskiy and Bazar-Kurganakiy Rayons, in Dzhalal-Abade in Oshskaya Oblast, Dzheti-Oguzskiy Rayon in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast, in Alamedinskiy Rayon and in a number of others. Senior officials of the Kirghiz SSR ministries of trade and local industry meet regularly not only with personnel of their own branches but with those of other labor collectives as well.

Unfortunately, however, some managers rarely report to their collectives. Only occasionally presenting informational reports to labor collectives are senior officials of the ministries of motor vehicle transport and highways, the meat and dairy industry and construction and of Gosnab and managers of a number of industrial enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, such as, for example, the Frunze footwear manufacturing association, the machinery repair plant and associations of Soyuzmyasomoltar, kolkhoz imeni Kochkorbayev in Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon and of construction and installation trust No. 2. The director of the Sokuluk commercial machine-building plant, for example, did not even know about this mode of operation. This is evidence of the plant party organization's irresponsible attitude toward this important matter.

The Leninist tradition imposes the obligation upon each manager not only to inform and instruct his people, but consistently and without pre-judgement to learn from them as well, not to avoid dealing with the urgent or the controversial and properly to accept criticism. This means holding direct and frank party conversations with the masses, listening attentively to advice and comments and then responding to them in a business-like manner. Every party leader and industrial manager knows that this sort of attitude toward worker opinion strengthens his authority and exercises a beneficial effect not only upon economic performance, but upon the human consciousness as well. But if a manager "forgets" or brushes aside the solution of problems which have been brought up, he undermines the confidence the workers have in him and harms the education and indoctrination effort.

We could cite no small number of examples of a tactful and sensitive attitude toward worker criticism and of timely steps to remedy shortcomings. Discussion of information reports by managers of a number of farms in Dzhungal'skiy and Tyan'-Shan'skiy Rayons in Narynskaya Oblast, Tonskiy Rayon in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and elsewhere, for example, brought to light instances of mismanagement in sheep breeding, misappropriation of wool and feed and waste of meat resources. These shortcomings were subsequently remedied. During discussion of an information report, comrades Baygarayev and Moltoyev, veterans on the kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Toguz-Torouskiy Rayon, Narynskaya Oblast, expressed some criticism of kolkhoz managers who had mismanaged the use of resources for construction of an irrigation system.

In meetings with managers of the sovkhoz imeni Lenin and horse-breeding farm No. 54 in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon, workers raised the question of the poor operation of the mobile shops. The consumer society board discussed steps to improve their operation, approved mobile-shop route schedules and began to monitor them more closely.

The ineffective efforts of social organizations responsible for dealing with persons guilty of breaches of state and labor discipline were brought up at meetings of the labor collectives of the Rybachinskoye branch of Avtovneshtans and the grain-products combine. Concrete steps were worked out on the basis of this criticism. The number of instances of absenteeism, drunkenness and misappropriation of socialist property has now been reduced at these enterprises.

Regular presentations to labor collectives concerning measures which have been taken on the basis of suggestions and criticism offered at previous meetings is becoming an increasingly important aspect of party committee work.

The experience party organizations have gained in holding meetings with worker collectives during which industrial managers present their reports still, of course, gives no cause for complacency.

The poor quality of some individual information reports is a serious deficiency in the organization of meetings between managers and worker collectives. They are prepared in only a superficial, hurried manner and fail to get to the root causes of existing shortcomings and instances of neglect. Barely half the workers of the Krasnorechenskiy machine and repair shop show up for meetings of the collective, while 2-3 people take the floor. Things are no better at the Frunze fur and sheepskin processing factory, on the Uchkun sovkhoz in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, Ozgorush sovkhoz in Lyaylyakskiy Rayon and elsewhere. Their managers' reports contain no searching analysis of the actual state of affairs within the collective, in consequence of which they have not generated any truly self-critical, businesslike discussion among meeting participants.

Nor do the criticism and suggestions offered at worker meetings always find a prompt and effective response. Workers of the Tokmakstroymaterialy association, for example, have repeatedly raised with the director the question of the shortage of work clothes in the required sizes as well as of the poor quality of what there is. This problem has yet to be solved, however. Not all enterprises keep careful track of the suggestions and criticisms they receive or monitor their implementation. This is the situation in the Kara-Baltamezh kolkhozstroy association, the Chuypromstroy trust, the Frunze DSK [housing-construction combine] and on a number of farms in Keminckiy and Kochkorskiy Rayons.

The 26th Party Congress and the recent November CPSU Central Committee plenum have oriented party committees toward a more exacting approach to the selection and assignment of senior personnel, demonstrating continuous concern for improving their understanding of ideology and theory and raising their professional qualifications and educating them in the spirit of initiative, efficiency, self-criticism and sensitivity to the needs and concerns of the workers.

A manager is called upon to play the roles not only of skilled specialist and organizer, but of politician and educator as well. In the process of solving economic, engineering or technical-organizational problems he should at the same time be educating people and raising the level of their consciousness, initiative and responsibility.

8963
CSO: 1830/134

BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF GEORGIAN LABOR LAWS URGED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by G. Iosava, head of the GSSR Trade Union Council's Juridical Consultation Department: "Compliance With the Law Is Everybody's Duty"]

[Text] Soviet labor legislation stands guard over every citizen's constitutional labor rights. Protection of citizens' legal labor rights is provided by state, court, trade union, and other social organizations.

Article 144 of the GSSR Criminal Code states: "Violation of labor legislation--i.e., illegal dismissal of a worker from his job on personal motivations, failure to carry out a court decision to reinstate, or any other substantial violation of labor legislation committed deliberately by an official of a state or social establishment, organization, or enterprise--is to be punished by incarceration for up to one year, or corrective labor for the same period, or dismissal from post."

We have focused on this passage because gross violations of labor legislation, illegal dismissals of workers and employees, are still frequent in our republic. This is attested by the fact that, according to GSSR Justice Ministry data, the number of persons reinstated to their jobs by the republic's courts constitutes 58 percent of all appealed cases. This is higher than the all-union average. Dismissals of workers and employees without the consent of trade union organs are still frequent, even though the law unconditionally demands that consent.

Despite the fact that the GCP CC strongly warned administrative, soviet, and trade union organs in its 13 March 1973 decree, the above-mentioned law is only rarely applied to officials grossly violating labor legislation to institute proceedings against them or dismiss them from their posts, in accordance with the laws.

An investigation by the appropriate organizations found that labor legislation applying to minors was being grossly violated in the Georgian Tea Trust system.

The administration of Tbilisi's Mardzhanishvili Theater fired 12 employees in gross violation of labor legislation. The illegally fired persons were reinstated after the republic's Committee of Cultural Workers actively intervened.

On 6 July 1981, 3 months after the detection of certain infractions, Dr M. Sadzhaia was dismissed from his post by order of the chief physician of Chkhorotsku Rayon, in gross violation of Article 136 of the Labor Code. Even though the local trade union committee had been advised that a worker can only be dismissed within one

month following the revelation of wrongdoing, the local committee acted in an unprincipled manner and gave its consent to the administration to dismiss Dr Sadzhaia. Trade union personnel must always keep in mind CPSU CC General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev's admonition that the trade unions must always be firm in matters of compliance with labor legislation, and react in a lawful manner.

Samtresti [Wine-Making Trust] officials in Gurdzhaani Rayon dismissed local trade union committee member M. Mazanashvili from his post without the consent of the trade union. After trade union organs intervened, the administration rescinded the illegal order against Mazanashvili, who was fired in gross violation of the law, and he was reinstated to his job with retroactive pay.

It is disturbing to note that the Gurdzhaani Samtresti administration again grossly violated the law and again dismissed Mazanashvili from his job, contrary to Article 136 of the GSSR Labor Code, more than 3 months after certain infractions came to light, which is categorically forbidden.

Laws are intended solely to protect the interests of honest workers, but there are cases where certain officials violate the law out of ignorance or irresponsibility, taking action at their own discretion. These are the kinds of cases referred to in the GCP CC decree mentioned above, which states that a large number of enterprise officials are ignorant of the principles of justice, are politically immature, distort the party's and government's requirements with regard to strengthening legality and discipline, and commit gross violations in the implementation of measures designed to combat various kinds of negative phenomena. This state of affairs is attested by the following facts.

On the basis of evidence presented by the investigative organs, B. Sichinava was fired by order of the administration of the Sukhumi food service system. The court placed him on probation [uslovnnoye nakazaniye]. According to Article 30, Paragraph 7 of the GSSR Labor Code, the administration does not have the right to fire him--yet this father of three minor children has been without work for 6 months now. The administration is high-handedly refusing to allow him to return to work and ignoring the trade union's arguments.

D. Enukidze, chief of the Transcaucasian Railway's Pharmacy Administration, has been regularly lodging complaints about the actions of Sukhumi's local pharmacy committee, which will not give its consent to the administration to fire pharmacists. The fact is that he cannot reconcile himself to the law which states that no higher organ has the right to overturn the decision of a local committee which refuses to give consent to an administration to fire a worker.

At the jubilee meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia's militia, CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze stated: "We demand strict compliance with the laws which consistently and unconditionally defend the rights of Soviet citizens."

We must fight violations of labor legislation with all the severity of Soviet laws; we must obey the law unconditionally.

REGIONAL.

LOCAL GEORGIAN SOVIETS URGED TO USE AUTHORITY

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Authority of Decisions"]

[Text] The activities and tasks of our local soviets are manifold and various. These most mass-oriented organs of state power are actively engaged in efforts to carry out successfully the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. By virtue of the rights and powers invested in them by the USSR Constitution they exert influence on the resolution of social and economic problems, on enhancement of the people's wellbeing, on the handling of the urgent problems that concern our working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia.

The benign hand of the local soviets and their permanent commissions and deputies is now discernible in all aspects of our life. This is because the new Soviet Constitution and the legislative acts passed in recent years have substantially enhanced the rights of the soviets as the highest organs of local state power. In short, the local soviets now have the ability and capability to do everything that their electors require and expect of them. But in order to carry out this prime function, they must pay more attention to the matter of enhancing the authority of decisions that are made, to strengthening the verification and monitoring of the implementation thereof. This aspect of the work of the soviets demands precision and firm compliance with performance [ispolnitel'nyy] discipline, good organization, and stronger cadre responsibility for assigned tasks.

The matter of further enhancement of implementation, verification, and monitoring of decisions was the subject of a special discussion recently by the Executive Committee [ispolkom] of the Tbilisi City Soviet of People's Deputies. It was noted that a definite monitoring system has been set up there; sessions and ispolkom meetings traditionally discuss how well particular decisions are being implemented; reports by sector officials are heard; considerable time is devoted to enhancing the responsibility of soviet and economic officials. It was also noted, however, that there are still substantial shortcomings in the matter, chiefly in regard to the activities of particular services, associations, collectives, and sectors.

The ispolkom of the Kutaisi City Soviet of People's Deputies has some interesting experience in this regard. Creative efforts are made to enhance the authority of the decisions that are made, in every possible way, and to strengthen the monitoring of their implementation. The ispolkom is greatly helped in this by a special time-limit regulation [reglament] that was drawn up and adopted a couple of years ago. The regulation helps ensure that all the work is conducted according to plan and

on time. It is also worth noting that a control and information section also works directly with the Kutaisi Gorispolkom to provide direct monitoring of the implementation of decisions as well as the carrying out of orders and particular assignments. The very fact that in the first 8 months of this year the ispolkom has met 6 times to discuss the implementation of decisions clearly attests to the efficacy of its efforts and to its concern for strengthened performance discipline and the handling of practical matters.

Naturally, any decision or directive handed down by a local soviet and its ispolkom must be in strict compliance with our laws. This is an elementary truth, and unconditional compliance with it has a beneficial influence on the life of a particular city or rayon. An excellent tradition in this regard has been established in the Rustavi Gorispolkom. The rule there is that any draft decision must be checked out, first by the juridical service, and then by officials of the ispolkom and the organizations concerned. In this way, all decisions conform to Soviet laws. This eliminates violations of Soviet laws or situations where a particular measure might be unfeasible or inappropriate. This verification and monitoring system that the Rustavi Gorispolkom has instituted makes it possible to review workers' letters and complaints in a timely and objective fashion, to implement session and executive committee decisions successfully, decisions that affect all aspects of city administration and other vital matters. Of particular interest in this regard is the work being done by the ispolkoms of Poti, Gori, Zugdidi, and Tskhaltubo, also Makharadze, Mtskheta, Khashuri, Ordzhonikidze, Zugdidi, Samtredia, Telavi, and other rayons.

It must be pointed out, nevertheless, that the efforts of a number of city and rayon ispolkoms in regard to the implementation and monitoring of decisions are not up to the standards set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th GCP Congress. In short, the efficiency and quality of decision implementation, verification, and monitoring constitute genuine sore points and weak links in the work of some soviets and ispolkoms. Another cause of shortcomings and deficiencies in economic matters is the fact that in many cases we lack a functioning system of monitoring, a work method that can ensure unconditional implementation of decisions that are made.

Formalistic attitudes toward implementation verification and monitoring are the reason why the implementation of some decisions is frequently delayed or not accomplished at all. Such is the situation in the Zugdidi and Gori gorispolkoms and Adigeni rayispolkom. There have been cases where the ispolkom raises an issue for discussion without the juridical service knowing anything about it. Such was the case, for example, in Ambrolauri, Lentekhi, Borzhomi, and other city and rayon ispolkoms.

Of particular importance is the ispolkoms' use of forms of monitoring such as the hearing of reports by soviet and economic officials, discussion of the results of verification of implementation of decisions that have been made, and others. A number of shortcomings in this regard characterize the work of the Mestia, Vani, Kazbegi, Bolnisi, and other rayispolkoms.

This situation has come about because our local soviets still lack full-fledged party committee leadership and concern to ensure that implementation verification and control, unconditional implementation of decisions, become firmly established in every link and sector of the work of the soviets.

The local soviets are invested with considerable power and capabilities, but because of their slackened control and exactingness there are still many shortcomings and deficiencies in various sectors of the economy, the protection and enforcement of

law and order, and in the sphere of services. Therefore, the local soviets must do their utmost--under the leadership of the party organizations--to see that nothing hinders the enhancement of their efforts, their overall progress. Special attention must be paid to the development of criticism and self-criticism. Creative efforts must be made to root out all deficiencies immediately. This goal can be facilitated by placing the verification and monitoring of implementation on a high level, by tackling the task on the basis of party principles.

The success of the local soviets' efforts depends on the day-to-day leadership of the party organs. Their benign hand must be felt in every link and sector of the soviets. This will help to ensure that ispolkom deputies successfully carry out the will and mandate of those who elected them.

6854

CSO: 1813/046

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CC DECREE CALLS FOR IMPROVED SERVICES FOR HERDERS

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "For Workers in the Herding Industry"]

[Text] The Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers have noted that in the past few years the party, Soviet, and agricultural organs of the republic have accomplished significant work toward improving cultural and welfare service to rural workers of the herding industry.

Nevertheless, serious deficiencies still exist in this important area. In many sectors, interruptions are still permitted in providing shepherds with essential goods; the operation of traveling stores is badly organized; the introduction of merchandising commodities ordered in advance is poorly executed, as are other progressive forms of servicing. The appropriate enterprises have not fulfilled their tasks of producing yurts (nomad tents), felt for yurts, native costumes, utensils, and several other products. There also are deficiencies in medical services and in the work of mobile clubs and mobile motion picture vans.

The Kazakhstan CP CC and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers have directed party, soviet and agricultural organs, ministries and offices of the republic to consider one of the most important tasks to be the further improvement of cultural and welfare services to workers of the herding industry.

Oblast and rayon committees of the Kazakh Communist Party, as well as oblast and rayon executive committees and the Kazakh Consumers' Union, must fundamentally improve the organization of the supply of goods and services to livestock raisers and must ensure timely deliveries of sufficient quantities of both foodstuff and nonfoodstuff items to herding areas and must expand the sale of goods by advance orders to livestock workers.

The Kazakh Consumers' Union must concentrate the work of traveling stores on servicing residents of remote and sparsely populated areas. It is essential that Kazakh SSR Gosplan plans provide for economic and social development by allocating specialized motor vehicles for delivery trade. In the allocation of marketing funds, the Ministry of Trade of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Consumers' Union must allow for the necessity of more completely supplying items of first priority to herders. Among these are tea, silk and cotton fabrics, warm clothing, chinaware, and children's items.

Other measures which should be mentioned are improved medical services for sheep-herds and their families; the improvement of the material-technical base of public health facilities servicing herders; the organization of postal service and delivery of periodicals to herding sectors six times a week and to remote and difficultly accessible areas not less than every other day.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Consumer Services has been advised of the necessity to increase the volume of consumer services and to improve the quality of such services to workers in herding sectors; also to expand production of furniture, footwear, clothing, and other articles for herders and their families in fulfillment of individual orders. Oblast executive committees must adopt measures for outfitting mobile service shops with qualified personnel and to ensure that these facilities make trips to herding sectors at least once a month.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Light Industry and a number of other ministries have been given the specific task of increasing production of special clothing, head-gear, and footwear for workers in the herding industry, of spare components of yurts, portable steam baths, mobile all-metal dormitory vans, heating and cooking stoves for yurts, portable showers, saddles and harness equipment.

Tasks for improving cultural services to livestock workers have been assigned to the State Publishing Committee, to the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Culture and to the Kazakh SSR State Films and State Radio and Television. It is essential that the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration and oblast executive committees adopt measures to improve scheduled bus and air service to remote herding sectors. The State Supply office and State Agricultural Machinery Association of the republic must improve the supply of gasoline-electric generators to herding sectors.

The Kazakh SSR State Committee for Agricultural Machinery must devote more attention supplying spare parts and material-technical resources on a first-priority basis to farms with herding operations. It must also provide for timely repair of motor vehicles, tractors, and other equipment. The Ministry of Agriculture and oblast and rayon executive committees are obliged to provide enterprises, organizations of consumer services, and consumer cooperatives located in herding areas with necessary housing and accommodations and to manifest daily concern for Komsomol-youth sheep husbandry brigades.

It is proposed that the Kazakh SSR Gosplan and State Supply Committee provide for annual plans for the economic and social development of the production of goods and products in accordance with the present decree and to devote for this purpose the appropriate prescribed material-technical resources.

3055
CSO: 1830/165

REGIONAL

HUNGARIAN FARM CO-OP SYSTEM EXPLAINED TO GEORGIAN READERS

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Sandor (Miss), chief of the Enterprise Cooperation and Economics Administration of the Hungarian Peoples Republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry: "Cooperatives Are the Source of Abundance. Cooperation Between Large Farms and the Population in the Production of Agricultural Goods"]

[Text] I have the honor of informing you, in the pages of KOMUNISTI, about cooperation between the population and the large agricultural enterprises of the country in the field of production of agricultural goods. I will attempt to deal in detail with three main groups of questions in the framework of this very broad theme. First, the juridical and economic regulation of the population's agricultural production activities. Second, the biological and material-technical substantiation of the population's production activities. Third, the basic forms of cooperation that have been set up between the population and the big enterprises.

Juridical and economic regulation exerts a substantial influence on the population's agricultural activities. The purpose is twofold. On the one hand, it helps to bring the population's production activities into line with the needs of the economy. On the other, it provides appropriate guarantees and economic incentive to the population.

We must first of all note the matter of juridical regulation of production with regard to the household farms of the members of the agricultural production co-ops. The co-op law guarantees each co-op member the right to have a household farm. If he performs the mandatory minimum of work on the socially owned farm, the co-op is obliged to place at his disposal 0.6 hectares of arable land or 0.3 hectares of crop land for auxiliary production purposes. Co-op pensioners have the right to receive household aid as long as they live, in the amount they attained by their work in the years prior to retirement. The law also provides mandatory allotment of land in the amount of 0.3 hectares for auxiliary operations of state farm workers and rural teachers.

The legal provisions [normy] governing land cultivation allow every Hungarian citizen to hold up to 0.6 hectares as personal property. There are incentive laws which stipulate that the co-ops, state farms, and village councils [sovety] have the right to grant or lease to the population for 30, 40, or 50 years any land parcels which cannot be cultivated under large farm conditions. Such lease arrangements may be passed on to one's heirs, just as in the case of personal land ownership.

A total of 1.1 million Hungarians own or lease land in amounts of less than 1 hectare, adding up to 6.8 percent of the country's total agricultural land.

To ease the labor on small farms, the law gives the population the right to keep horses, to use tractors of up to 35 horsepower, also 0.7-ton trucks.

Present juridical regulation permits the population engaged in agricultural production to join production partnerships, amateur orchard clubs, and small entrepreneur [predprinimatel'] unions, and to run these organizations autonomously on the basis of democratic elections. There are 5000 to 6000 such small outfits in Hungary at present.

Economic regulation is more complex and multifaceted than juridical regulation in matters of land and organization.

A leading role in encouraging production is played by the price system. Prices have been raised several times in the past 5 years. The basic principle governing our price policy is that whenever state prices are adjusted, the basic purchase price on some products remains the same regardless of whether the product was produced on a large farm or a household farm. In the production of some products (livestock for slaughter, for example, or milk), the overspending by the large farms is compensated by price surcharges [nadbavki].

Only some of the farm goods produced by the population are purchased at set state prices. Firm prices are set on livestock products such as meat and so on. Prices on such goods are differentiated on the basis of quality. Vegetables, fruit, rabbits, medicinal herbs, grapes, wine, and certain other items are assigned to the free price category. In this case the state fixes only the basic price (we call it "protective price") on the goods or a portion of them, and the purchasing organizations do not have the right to pay less. The actual prices are set by contract on the basis of agreement between the small producer and the purchasing organizations.

Within the price system, the small producers may receive individual supplements [pridatki] to the basic prices. This is guaranteed for several years, on the one hand, or in the cases of drawing up a contract for the production of increased amounts of goods, on the other.

In the fall of each year we notify the population about the purchase prices that will be in effect the following year. In this way we provide the small producers with guidance in determining their production activities.

A second essential factor in economic regulation is the system of various subsidies [dotatsii]. People who are engaged in small-scale agricultural production buy machines, mineral fertilizer, and plant protection materials with exactly the same subsidies as the large farms. In addition, there are some subsidies which only the small producers can obtain. This is the case, for example, with regard to vegetable farming under film [plenka]. A citizen who concludes a contract with a socially owned farm for at least two years to supply early vegetables can get film and frames 20 percent cheaper. Citizens who draw up 3-year contracts get a discount of 40 percent rather than 20 percent. Benefits similar to those of the big farms are given also to citizens farming vineyards or fruit orchards in production partnerships, if the work is carried out according to recommendations. Many such examples could be cited.

Among the various kinds of aid provided, mention should be made of production credits. People engaging in small farming can get production credit at favorable interest rates to expand their operation, or even to set one up. Credit is extended to build farm structures, to acquire animals and machinery, and so on.

A number of subsidies are provided to the population by large-scale agricultural enterprises which are organizers of a given small operation. But perhaps I should deal with this in the discussion of the third question.

A third essential factor in economic regulation is the tax system. Citizens of our country who are engaged in small-scale farming pay taxes on the basis of a unified income tax system. The essence of this "household" tax system is that it is based on the farmer's own declaration of income. The normal tax rate is very low compared with income received, a factor which serves to encourage production. And there are cases where citizens (mainly old people) are fully exempt from income taxes. There are also certain sectors--livestock and vegetable farming, for example--which are either exempt from taxes or enjoy certain tax benefits. Such benefits also apply to families in accordance with the family members' involvement in production. Next, benefits are provided for developing vineyards and orchards, purchasing machinery, and putting abandoned or uncultivated land into production.

We keep constant track of the effect of the economic regulators and, if necessary, introduce correctives to maintain their stimulative effect. Both our positive and negative experience fully confirms that the population produces and supplies us only with the livestock products which it considers materially advantageous to produce, because the income thus gained is in all respects extra. When the regulators are disadvantageous to the producer, or appropriate motivation is lacking, he will either halt his economic activity or keep it at a level just sufficient to supply his family.

We have noticed something else. Incentives work properly only when they help the producer attain his goals. The motives of small farming vary for different families. For some, the only reason to engage in producing farm goods is to meet the needs of the family. For others, it is a hobby or a good way to keep healthy. Still others have a small pension, and use this activity to boost their income. And there are those who want the income to build a house, buy a car, or for some other purpose. Half of our country's household farms produce goods only for their own needs; the other half engage in commercial production.

What have been the results of these measures? I will list only the most important ones:

Biological stocks [biologicheskiy fond] for small operations annually provide the population with 35 to 40 million packets of up-to-date varieties of plant seeds. The population's requirements for grape and fruit seedlings, thoroughbred heifers, breeding sows, and basic feed stock are fully met, likewise their requirements for one-day-old chicks, chickens, rabbits, and other small livestock. The scientific-research institutes are providing the population with many varieties and breeds of animals and plants suitable for small farming.

Free trading in feeds has been introduced, thanks mainly to the outstanding success of the grain operations of the large farms. At present, more than 5000 stores and other outlets in Hungary sell livestock feed freely, also various mixes and supplements. About 3 million tons of feed are sold annually. Without them, it would be impossible to maintain the large numbers of livestock kept by the population.

All requirements for mineral fertilizer, plant protection materials, and essential livestock medicines are being satisfied in a well-organized manner.

Because our country lags in the production of tools and implements, we buy a lot outside, including in the USSR. We are experiencing some difficulties now owing to a shortage of small-scale machinery. To be sure, 5 years ago we were able to supply the population with only 2500 machines, while this year we supplied more than 50,000. Nevertheless, only 1.8 percent of our small producers have small-scale motorized machines. We are, however, able to meet all the population's requirements for household milking machines, motorized sprayers and feed grinders, and wine presses and casks.

A special network of farm stores has been set up in order to develop the material-technical base for production by the small farmers. Formation of the network is not yet complete, so that some citizens still, occasionally, have to spend nearly all day in search of some fruit seedling or packet of seeds.

I have dealt briefly with only a few of the many conditions involved in small farming that help in making proper use of existing resources. The task of providing biological and material-technical stocks entails a good amount of organizational work.

Now let's turn to the third basic question--the organization of arrangements between the large farms and the population. To begin with, it involves much more than merely establishing contact, organizing relations. More particularly, it involves multi-faceted, close collaboration on the basis of the population's production conditions and enterprises' large-scale farming facilities. To put it categorically, without the big farms there could be no effective small farming.

I say this in order to emphasize a point: Without the big farms there could be no independent, small-scale auxiliary farming among the population. It is, therefore, quite different from the old small-peasant situation. Furthermore, I should like to highlight the essential and crucial importance, in these matters, of the views and actions of the officials of the large farms with regard to carrying out central directives designed to stimulate the population's agricultural activities.

Competent organs of our party and government have determined that a crucial role in the excellent achievements of the population's small farming activities is played by the officials and specialists of the large farms, most of whom understand very well the sector's importance to the economy. They are successfully implementing the party's and government's decree which states that the organization of the population's farming efforts is primarily the task of the big farms.

In the system of relations between the big farms and the population, the most important factor is the collaboration carried on in the framework of the common endeavors of the agricultural production cooperatives and the co-op members' household farms--it is an accomplishment of the co-op movement which constantly promotes relations. In most of the agricultural production cooperatives, the members' household farming efforts merge with the combined efforts of the cooperative. Consequently, when annual plans are being drawn up they take account of the anticipated volume of output of the household farms, contracts are concluded with the co-op members concerning the production and sale of goods, and volumes of feed and various kinds of services for the household farms are included in the plan. Goods produced by the co-op members are marketed through the cooperative. Organizing the production and marketing the goods through the socially owned operation constitute an advantage to the big farms, because they receive therefor a price bonus and a fee for organizing the arrangement, provided mainly to reimburse monetary outlays involved in a given activity. Every

agricultural production cooperative has a household farm affairs commission which handles relations between the cooperative and its members and provides help in running the household farms.

The production cooperatives and the state farms organize the keeping of livestock among the population (hogs, cattle, dairy animals, and rabbits) in accordance with an appropriately formulated division of labor. The consumer cooperative system does very effective work in the organization of vegetable farming, orchard raising, egg production, and agricultural livestock farming and beekeeping chiefly among workers and employees.

One of the most widespread forms of collaboration between the big farms and the population is the system of annual and long-term contracts. The contracts stipulate the reciprocal obligations and the rendering of reciprocal services with regard to the production and sale of goods. The big farms are responsible for providing the small farms with seed, seedlings, young livestock for fattening, feed, and other materials and services needed in small farming operations. The small farms, in turn, must procure stipulated amounts of products of appropriate quality.

Along with the socially owned farms and the household farms of the agricultural cooperatives, agricultural production partnerships have become widespread in our country and proved their worth, chiefly within the framework of the general consumer cooperatives. They represent an organization of the population, engaged in the production of farm goods, but do not constitute a legal entity. They arrange for the procurement of needed materials and means of production and for the marketing of the goods produced. In addition, the members take part jointly in the work of qualification upgrading courses, sharing of experience, excursions, and so on. They govern themselves and arrange varied and interesting programs for their members. This organizational form is so popular that there are now more than 2700 partnerships with 230,000 families participating.

Relations between the big farms and the population in the matter of farm goods production vary depending on the farm and the village. There are no centralized forms and methods stipulated in advance. Within the system, of course, there are more or less popular, more or less widespread forms. Nor do we attempt to give any preference to or standardize any particular form. We do, however, encourage the big farms and the population to select the most appropriate forms for themselves. This is of considerable importance to our state, and it plays a big role. It can provide incentive as follows:

First: The better the collaboration between the big farms and the population, the more accurately we can plan, forecast, and systematically develop small-scale operations.

Second: The co-op system has already benefited us in that 75 percent of the commercial farm goods produced by the population is purchased by the state through central trade channels and only 25 percent is sold in the free markets. This substantially promotes the buildup and distribution of central commercial stocks. In addition, 4000 stores in our country have been given the right (and perceive it as their duty) to buy goods directly from the small producers in accordance with the needs of the consumers.

Third: The services of the big farms to the small producers, and the goods purchasing system, promote good reliability in the production and sale of goods for the population.

Add to this the fact that households are given more material incentive, and the effect and development of small-farm production in accordance with the country's agrarian policy are guaranteed for the long term.

Fourth: Small-scale farming also helps build up commercial stocks for 700 cooperative food processing plants that have been set up to help improve the supply of food products to the population in the provinces. So this is our experience, what we have been doing with regard to the production of material prosperity in the countryside.

6854
CSO: 1813/045

REGIONAL

CONSTRUCTION LAG HINDERS KAZAKH TPK DEVELOPMENT

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by A. Korsunov, KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA special correspondent (Dzhambulskaya Oblast): "An Incompleted Project Is A Heavy Burden"]

[Text] The "Karatau" Association, which is engaged in the mining and initial processing of phosphorous ore, is often called the heart of the Karatau-Dzhambulskiy Territorial production complex. It begins here. The raw material for its chemical plants comes from here. The work rhythm of the entire industrial region depends as a matter of fact on how the association operates.

Today, the production association is a large construction project where 460 big and small projects are being erected side by side with those in operation. If one glances at the summary which describes the general progress of the work at the construction projects, one receives a generally favorable picture. On the whole, the annual plan for putting resources into production is being fulfilled well ahead of schedule. However, here's the rub -- as they mentioned in the association, a considerable lagging behind is being observed on the most important construction avenues. What's the trouble on these avenues?

More than once, one has had occasion to hear serious criticisms from the Dzambulskiy and Chimkentskiy phosphorous workers about the unsatisfactory quality of the ore supplied by the association. This to a significant degree causes a decrease in the output of the chemical plants, not one of which has been able to reach the planned indicators up til now. This is why special attention is being paid in the five-year plan's national economic plans to incorporating into the association new and large-size capacities for the initial processing of the raw material, such as a factory for the production of wet ore and a suspension factory. When they are started up, the user will receive the raw material not in the form of caked ore but as wet ore and suspended cake concentrate which are more "digestible" for the plants. The commissioning of a complex of so-called central industrial area (TsPP) mills and of a repair mechanical plant has also been planned with a division by lines.

It is difficult to overrate the importance of the latter for the association. It is sufficient to say that the repair base has practically not been improved since the day the very first mine --"Molodezhnyy" -- was opened in the basin, although the capacity of the association increased almost fivefold during that time. Whereas

the motor resources in it were not bad for the time some two decades ago: 26 dump trucks and five power shovels; today, more than 1500 vehicles and hundreds of power shovels, boring machines and mills are operating here.

It was planned to put the first section of the repair mechanical plant into operation this year. It was necessary to assimilate seven of the 7.7 million rubles which had been released for the construction of this installation. However, in the opinion of specialists, only a little more than half of the target program will be mastered before the end of the year by the "Karataukhimstroy" Trust which is constructing the enterprise.

Another project under construction for this year also will not be put into operation-- the first section of the TsPP with a capacity of 2000 tons of finely ground phosphorous ore although the following is written in black and white in the obligations of the collective of the "Karataufosstroy" Trust, the general contractor: "Complete the 1981 construction and assembly program for commissioning capacities for two million tons of finely ground phosphorous powder by 25 December 1981".

As one has become convinced after visiting the TsPP construction area, other points in the obligations will also not be carried out. In particular, the 300-seat dining hall, which the builders promised to turn over in August of this year, as well as the engineer systems, the administrative and services building, the compressor station, and other auxiliary installations are far from completion.

T. Baydauletov, the chief of the enterprise being built, complains: "The builders did not finish the roof and walls before winter. This means that the people will have to work under the open sky."

In the office car, I had occasion to see the following gaudy sign over the head of the chief of the "Industroy" directorate, A. G. Nekhayenko: "He, who wants to do the job, looks for capabilities; he, who does not want to do it, looks for reasons." Here, a heated argument took place between Nekhayenko and Koloskoviy, the director of the repair mechanical plant being erected by "Industroy", concerning who is more guilty of the fact that the installation will not be turned over on time. The guilt is mutual and the results sad. The association will not receive the long-awaited repair plant this year. Why does this happen? Perhaps it is a case of poorly supplying the contract trust with construction material?

The manager of the "Karataukhimstroy" Trust agrees: "True". He begins to enumerate: "The republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises has still not sent the trust in accordance with the funding 200 of the 270 tons of pipe, a half million pieces of brick, 72 cubic meters of roofing material and 277 tons of rolled metal."

The customers have a different opinion on this score. They say that the starting up of the installations is being stretched out in particular because it pays the builder to begin new projects where there is a lot of expensive work. It does not pay to perform labor intensive finishing work during commissioning stages. Secondly -- and this it seems is the main thing -- the contractors frequently cannot distribute men and equipment correctly. The necessary work organization is lacking among the builders. This is the opinion of the association's deputy general

for capital construction, A. Grishin. He cited the following fact. During the erection of this TsPP, the construction plan was assimilated during the first year only... by five-seven percent. Another example. During this year, the "Karat- aukhimstroy" Trust did a great deal in the construction of the repair base. Now, having become convinced that it makes no difference that it will not be handed over on time, it has transferred a considerable portion of the men and equipment to the construction of housing and social, cultural and personal services projects which had lagged behind during this time.

Possibly it would not have been necessary to do this if the trust had -- as was planned -- put into operation during the last five-year plan the house construction combine with a capacity of more than 100,000 square meters a year. If this is not turned over next year, then -- as the miners think -- it will be fraught with unpleasant consequences for them.

You see, the association's collective will also grow with the increase of its capacities during the present five-year plan. According to the calculations of economists, it must bring in during this time up to 4,000 workers. All of them, of course, need to be provided with housing.

The first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. It is time to sum up results and make rough drafts for the future. Undoubtedly, there is something to think about and conclusions to be drawn for the ministries and departments on whom the development and growth of the country's phosphorous giant directly depend. It is necessary to find as quickly as possible a way to overcome the difficulties which have arisen here; and, following it, reduce to zero the above-the-norm "unfinished project which areinflicting enormous losses on the economy. The decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on improving matters in capital construction urgently require this.

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COURSES ON ATHEISM MANDATORY IN KAZAKH SCHOOLS

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "Educate Militant Atheists" by D. Kshibekov, head, Chair of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy of the Kazakh Polytechnic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, corresponding member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, professor; and A. Zaveyalov, docent of the Chair of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, candidate of philosophical sciences]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress devoted much attention to shaping a new breed of man. This process, unquestionably, is multi-faceted and complex. Indeed, the builder of communist society is not only a man of high professional qualities, but above all an active fighter for confirmation of high human ideals, a conduit for bringing the ideals of Marxism-Leninism to reality. Naturally, a man who bears these characteristics cannot be anything other than a militant atheist.

Today it is evident that there is an irreversible process of a diminution of the influence of religion on the Soviet people, an "impoverishment of faith," as it is put by the spiritual pastors themselves. Attempting to be in tune with the times, and with progress, the church fathers resort to putting a new coating on religion; they are adapting, so to speak, "to the times." Unfortunately, in some cases people become victims of deception and fall into the nets of various sects. We must not lose sight of the fact that the main objective of the attention of religious sects is youth.

Specific sociological studies, conducted in Kazakhstan, has permitted us to acquire scientifically based data on the current state and effectiveness of atheistic propaganda, including that addressed to youth. We can not accept the fact, for example, that part of the student youth are subject, it would appear, to inoffensive superstitions. Some are inclined to good-naturedly take as jokes and to attribute to a certain eccentricity of nature, such superstitions as, for example, not washing one's hair during exams, not changing the dress one wore on the day one received a good grade on the first examination, eating a "lucky" [number] bus ticket.... The list of such absurdities could be continued if desired. But that is not the main point: the logical question is what is the root of this evil?

Upon examination it turns out that every superstition and prejudice in the final analysis is a unique criterion of the spiritual strength and will, of the fate of people without character.

A significant number of our boys and girls are students in intermediate and higher special educational institutions. After finishing school, they will reinforce the ranks of engineers, scientists, and builders, and in a short time will become industrial leaders, teachers of collectives, and active propagandists of the communist worldview. In order that their work will be truly militant, aggressive and effective, a comprehensive approach is necessary in forming the new man. And an important role here must be played by atheistic training. A course in scientific atheism has been introduced as mandatory in all universities, and pedagogical, medical and agricultural higher institutions of our country. The students must take an examination in this subject.

Unfortunately, in higher technical institutions scientific atheism is studied only as an elective subject. This means attendance at classes is not mandatory and in the final analysis reflects on the quality of instruction. In addition, there are neither examinations nor tests.

But the task of this subject is extremely multi-faceted and complex. Indeed, scientific atheism gives a person a true understanding of the world and the phenomena of nature; it arms him with a methodology of anti-religious propaganda; it gives skill in inculcating new holidays, customs and rites into daily life; and also provides skill in conducting individual work with believers. Particular attention must be devoted to a profound theoretical formulation of new phenomena in contemporary Christianity, Islam and sect movements; the exposing of processes occurring today in baptism in connection with the activity of so-called "initiators." In this it should be remembered that religion has been and remains a faithful servant of the exploiting classes, a fierce propagator of bourgeois ideology.

In teaching the course we must be guided by the behests of V. I. Lenin, which pointed out that we do not need an abstract sermon on atheism, but rather living atheism, related to life of today. This is why it is necessary to constantly perfect the forms and methods of preaching scientific atheism.

Today there have appeared certain interesting forms of extracurricular atheistic work in higher educational institutions. Thus, in the Kazakh State University imeni S. M. Kirov an active young lecturer school trains lecturers and propagandists in social sciences. Graduates are provided with authorization cards by the republic "Knowledge" society, and they travel around rural areas during the summer holidays presenting lectures on the international situation, on legal questions, and on the history of the CPSU. In all university departments there have been established student lecture programs which include scientific-atheism themes. The widely-circulated university newspaper carries a permanent column entitled "In Support of the Young Atheism Lecturer," in which there recently have been published numerous interesting articles. Among them, for example, were some entitled "The Islamic Religion and National Relations in Contemporary Times," "The Reasons for the Existence of Religious Survival and the Means to Overcome It Under Conditions of Soviet Kazakhstan," "Scientific-Materialistic Tempering of Youth," and others.

The formation of a scientific world outlook among student youth has now become the subject of great attention in the technikums of the republic. The Alma-Ata Railroad, Industrial, Polytechnic, Soviet Trade, Communications and Motion Picture

Technikums, and the Dzhambul and Leninogorsk Medical Schools present lectures on "The Anti-Scientific Essence of Religion," "The Danger of Religious Holidays and Fasts," "Anti-Social Activities of Church and Sect Members in Kazakhstan," "Sectarians--Who Are They?," and a number of others. However, lectures on atheistic themes are not conducted regularly everywhere; atheistic evening sessions with questions, answers and debates presented occur seldom in higher and intermediate special educational institutions. Such institutions should also more widely attract students to specific sociological research and to scientific elaboration of questions associated with criticism of religious ideology.

In the approach to atheistic propaganda, which is an important sphere of ideological work, the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev should always be remembered. At the 26th Party Congress he said that one must not fear so-called "prickly" questions; they should be answered clearly and precisely to counter the concoctions of bourgeois ideology.

Religion in the final analysis is dying out--no one disputes this; but it is wrong to believe that this is occurring spontaneously. We are reminded in this connection of the wise saying of K. Marx. "...religion will disappear to the degree that socialism develops. Its disappearance must occur as a result of the development of society, in which a major role will belong to education." Yes, namely education--comprehensive, wisely devised, purposeful--will lead to success. But the process of atheistic education of youth is not limited only to some sort of implanting of anti-religious views. Anti-religionism--this is the basic content of this multi-faceted process. It is not coincidental that the Ministry of Education of the republic has adopted measures for improvement of scientific-atheistic education of students and pupils. Lectures on topical questions of atheism and on experience in methodology of atheistic work have been introduced in all courses aimed at increasing the qualifications of school directors, teachers, and class leaders. Also very important is the fact that a department of ethics, esthetics and scientific atheism has been established at the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute imeni Abaya to render qualified scientific-atheistic assistance, including the improvement of teaching in scientific atheism, to pedagogical VUZes.

Nevertheless, many problems are still awaiting resolution. For example, the elective course on the bases of scientific atheism in the Kazakh Polytechnic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin is conducted without examinations or tests. The same situation exists in other elective courses such as ethics and esthetics. This is in spite of the fact that in most of the other technical VUZes of the country--the Pavlodar Industrial, the Tomsk and Chitinsk Polytechnic, and others--tests are given in elective subjects. Favorable conditions for study of optional disciplines have also been created in the architectural and energetics institutes, only relatively recently separated from our VUZ. It would appear that all these VUZes are under administration of one ministry, while the situation concerning the presentation of the above mentioned subjects varies. This raises the question: just who indeed is competent to resolve the problems posed, to reduce the teaching of important subjects to a common denominator?

Upon us, the scholar-educators, lies the great responsibility of skillfully and systematically instilling in the young generation the qualities essential to builders of communism.

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